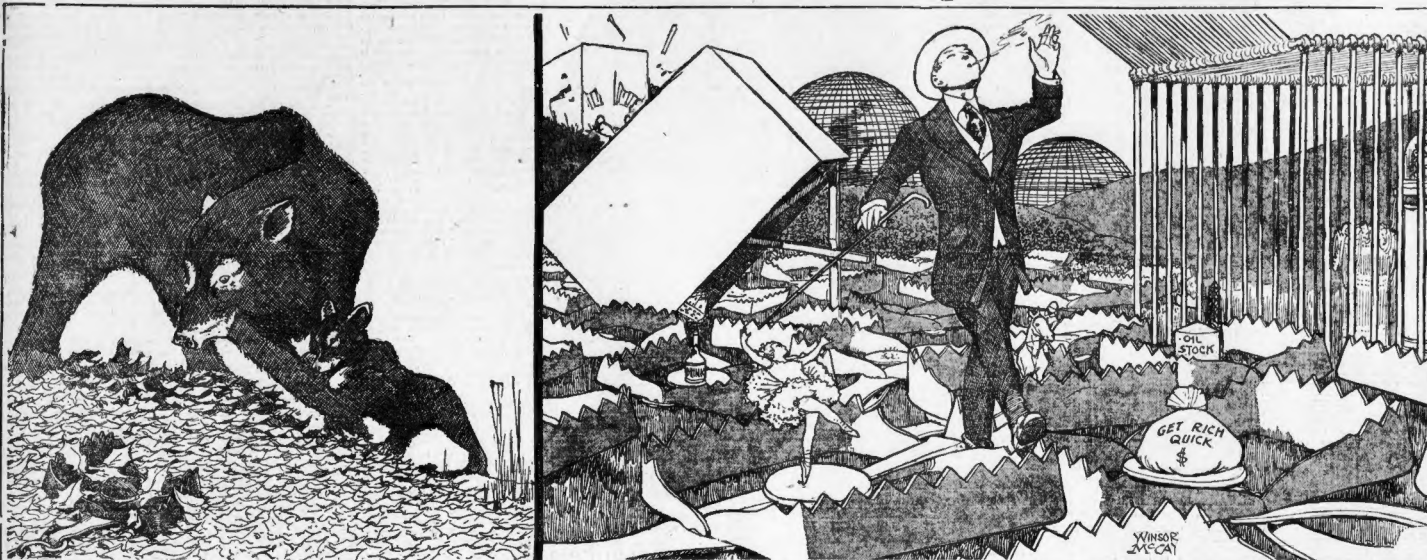


It's a World of Traps



"For among my people are found wicked men: they lay in wait, as he that setteth snares; they set a trap, they catch men."—Jeremiah v. 26.

A SEEKER after big game, anxious to get fine skins free from bullet holes, may pass a whole Winter trying to trap an old grizzly and then fail. The wise bear goes carefully on his way. He never heard a word of warning from his mother. He has probably not seen other bears in traps—all of us human beings have seen our sons or friends trapped. Yet SOMETHING teaches the bear to be careful. He sniffs, looks and watches carefully if human beings are anywhere about.

He seems able to smell cold steel and keep away from it.

And if in the end he does get trapped, he at least tries to break the trap and leave it behind him.

As soon as he feels the cold steel grip his foot he knows what has happened. Old hunters will tell you that many a time they have found their trap holding the foot of a bear or some other wild animal, the animal having gnawed off its foot to escape.

Very different with young men, and older men, too, walking through the jungle of life.

The young often blunder into the first trap that offers. The old, having been trapped a dozen times, can STILL be trapped.

Each time they seem to say, "That trap looks very pretty. I like the bait that it holds. There can't be any harm in THAT. I think I'll just TRY IT." They try, and snap goes the trap again.

From the very beginning traps have been set with the bait ready, and we poor humans, that learn slowly, have always nibbled at the bait.

There was the snake holding out the apple bait. Eve took it and Adam bit into it.

And, unlike the bear, Adam had been TOLD. He had been warned, he knew that the fruit of that one tree was the trap in the Garden, but he couldn't keep away from it.

If you show an animal a trap and let him look at it you will never catch him. But you can catch the same man a dozen times in the same trap. If you doubt it, ask the divorce courts, the victims of confidence games, the "easy marks" or the get-rich-quick victims. Examine the strong boxes even of able financiers when they die. You find them holding much trash along with better securities.

An elephant is said to have the brain nearest to man—far lower in power, of course, but most thoughtful and careful—among animals.

An elephant will feel every bridge with his foot before he walks over it to make sure that it will not give under his weight. He is suspicious about going into swamps. As for catching him in a trap, it is almost impossible unless you can get him stampeded

If the Average Young Man Had the Intelligence of an Old Bear, How Much Better It Would Be for the Average Young Man.

All Along the Road of Life Traps Are Scattered. And for the One Trap of Steel That Threatens the Wild Animal, a Thousand Traps Lie in Wait for the Average Young Human Being.

Yet Nearly All the Animals Know Enough to Look Out for Traps and Avoid Them. Among Men the Average of TRAP INTELLIGENCE Is Lower.

Mr. McCay's Message to Young Men in This Cartoon Is "Watch Your Step." Don't Be More Foolish Than a Bear, a Muskrat or a Tiger.

along the road where the pitfall has been prepared. Then fear sometimes kills caution.

If you want to catch a wild animal you must at least use bait that would be of some USE to the animal, or that APPEARS to be of use.

You can make a trout spring at an artificial fly, but as it seizes the fly you must instantly jerk the line hard enough to make the hook fast, otherwise the artificial fly is instantly spat out.

Human beings will swallow perfectly worthless bait and keep on swallowing it. It seems impossible to teach them.

Mr. McCay's picture shows you traps spread along the road through which we all travel. It is the road of civilization, and it is a kind of jungle in its way.

There are in the jungle of civilization men and women as dangerous as poisonous snakes—even more dangerous. They poison the body and poison the mind; snakes only poison the body.

With his cartoon of a world filled with traps Mr. McCay sends this message:

"I think this picture might be useful to some old and young readers. Many, of course, NOTHING can help. They are like the well-known New Yorker busy losing his money in a gambling house at a Winter resort. A friend warned him that the gambling game was 'crooked'—fixed so that winning was impossible. 'Why did you tell me?' said the gambler, annoyed. 'Don't you know this is the only gambling house in town? Now I can't play.' 'All animals go out looking for traps and try to keep away from them. 'Too many men less wise than the animals go out LOOKING FOR THE TRAPS, ANXIOUS TO FIND THEM.

"Read the stories of fools brought into court, the stories of young men gobbled up by females, whose very blush, thickly painted on, should have been sufficient warning of the trap. Or consider the young girls of great

wealth, snapped up as a chicken snatches a grain of corn by imitation noblemen from Europe, or by the real article, sometimes worse than the imitation.

"I try to show in my picture that this is a world full of traps. For one trap in the forest where wild animals are caught there are a hundred, or a thousand, in the city, where young men and women are caught.

"The strange part of it is that in cities the traps are labeled, easily seen; they don't even have to be hidden. "When it comes to traps, a bear is ten times as intelligent as the average man. Watch your step."

There are all kinds of traps set for men, but as with other things—fire, earth, water; faith, hope, charity, etc.—the traps go by threes, and the first three are baited with "Drink, women, self-indulgence."

Drink is a bait that has trapped millions and cheated many of their chance in life.

The wrong kind of woman is another kind of bait that, since and before the day of Marc Antony, has turned power into stupidity and failure.

Self-indulgence is a sort of marsh trap into which, most easily, its two-legged humans fall.

Among animals you will find the older teaching the young animals to keep away from traps. The bear will go ahead and save its cub from danger. The old elephant goes ahead of the young elephant.

But often among human beings—and that is the worst and most disgusting part of it—you often see the father deliberately leading the son into the very trap by which the father has been caught.

You will see a man encouraging his son in drinking and smoking, or in something far worse. You will see him taking that son into doubtful company, and you will hear the foolish, unworthy excuse, "I want my boy to know the world."

As the teeth of a steel trap leave their marks on an animal's leg, and often mean death and ruin, so the teeth of the social trap, the vicious society or

the vicious habits, leave their marks on the soul of youth, and in the end mean ruin.

The oldest trap, one into which Noah fell and many millions before and since, is alcohol. This country is striving to wipe out that trap by law. Millions in the past have fallen into it and have been drowned, morally and mentally.

Whether the LAW can save us from traps of any kind—alcoholic or other—or whether we must learn, each for himself, to avoid traps as the animals learn, the experiment now being made in prohibition will tell us.

Meanwhile, as Mr. McCay says, "Watch your step."

Remember Samson, with Delilah cutting off his hair. That was one of the old traps.

He pulled down the temple, but it was too late. He should have said to Delilah, "You mind YOUR business. I am a virtuous giant."

Remember that whoever lays a trap to catch you considers you, first of all, a fool. Indignation, if not the instinct of self-preservation, should make you refuse to be caught.

You pick up a little flat piece of board and see the metal spring that has caught a mouse by the neck. You despise that mouse, perhaps, as you throw it out. But you needn't.

For every mouse caught and strangled in the trap there have been a dozen men caught in a trap less cunningly devised and less difficult to avoid.

A mouse that can be caught in a trap baited with cheese would have too much brains to be caught in a trap baited with oil stocks if it could read and if it knew what happened to others that took such bait.

A mouse tempted by a trap baited with a lady mouse, painted and spangled, would know enough to say, "No; I know ANOTHER lady mouse, quieter, more reliable. I will call on HER."

A man may lead a sensible, long, useful life if he is on the lookout for traps, showing, at least, as much sense as a bear.

WATCH YOUR STEP.

Millions have done their mourning AFTER the trap had seized them.

Consider the verses, so powerfully written, in the eighteenth chapter of Job, verses 8, 9 and 10:

"For he is cast into a net by his own feet, and he walketh upon a snare.

"The gin shall take him by the heel and the robber shall prevail against him.

"The snare is laid for him in the ground, and a trap for him in the way."

Bilddad the Shuhite, one of the original "Job's comforters," knew of the traps and deplored them. Still, they are laid out in the big city, in the little village, as in the quiet country.

They are spread in every kind of business, in every school and college.

But intelligence avoids them, observation discovers them.

WATCH YOUR STEP.

Life Love and Laughter

HERE COMES THE BRIDE

By J. W. McGurk

Lonely Hearts' Dance!
CRESCENT GARDEN HALLROOM
REVERE BEACH
WEDNESDAY EVE, JUNE 21
Apply for tickets to the Lonely Heart Editor, No. 209 Washington street.
No member admitted without a ticket.
No person under 18 years of age admitted.

Lonely Hearts

Dear Lonely Heart Editor:
I am a young man nineteen years of age, weigh 120 pounds and am 5 feet 7 inches tall. I have brown eyes and hair. I would like to correspond with some nice girl between the ages of seventeen and nineteen. Would like to hear from "Laughing Pigeon." W. U. D.

Dear Editor:
I am a young fellow of twenty years old and have dark hair, light complexion, am 5 feet 8 inches tall and weigh about 110 pounds. Would like to correspond with Topaz. CHURBY.

Lonely Heart Editor:
Have been following your column very closely since it was formed and believe you can assist me in locating a nice girl about twenty-four or five years of age. I don't have much of an opportunity to meet girls and am desirous of meeting a good one who is fond of all sports and is fond of dancing. Am twenty-five years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, weigh 140 pounds and have light brown hair and pleasant disposition. Would certainly appreciate a good pal this summer, as I will be very lonely during these hot days and holidays. ATHLETIC.

Dear Lonely Heart:
We are two very, very lonely fellows without any girls, and would like to correspond with two of your members. Heats is 8 feet 11 inches, and considered very good looking, and enjoys all kinds of outdoor sports; also has black hair and brown eyes. Pork is still in his teens with blonde hair and blue eyes about 5 feet 10 inches tall and likes indoor sports. Hoping we will hear from a lonely girl real soon. PORK & BEANS.



from a lonely girl real soon.

PORK & BEANS.

Dear Lonely Heart Editor:
Is there any lonely girl reader of your column who would care to correspond with a lonely fellow, aged 24, who weighs 140 pounds and has dark brown hair and eyes. LONELY C. B.

Dear Lonely Heart Editor:
I am a young lady 18 years of age, Protestant, and very lonely. I would like to correspond with a gentleman between 21 and 24. He doesn't have to be handsome, kind of kind and every clean amusement. I would like to hear from "Lonelyman Jack Boy." MEARLE.

Lonely Heart Editor:
Am a skilled mechanic, well educated and living in Worcester. Am forty years old and have had some success as a writer. Would like to hear from some Protestant lady of this vicinity twenty to thirty-five years of age. LONELY WORCESTERMAN.

Dear Lonely Heart Editor:
I am a young brunette of twenty-four summers, but am real lonely. I work in a Boston office and am a home girl, but have a jolly disposition. Won't some nice Catholic fellow about twenty-eight or thirty write; also some nice girl, too. BARNHUR FLO.

Lonely Heart Editor:
Is there a lonely Jewish boy anywhere who wishes to correspond with a handsome Jewish girl somewhere? Am eighteen. "ALICE IN WONDERLAND."

Lonely Heart Editor:
I am a young man very lonely and would like to correspond with some young lady between the ages of twenty-two and twenty-five. I am a good sport and out for all kinds of good times. HOF.

Lonely Heart Editor:
I am a handsome soldier and I am five feet seven inches tall and twenty years old, have light brown hair and blue eyes. I don't call myself good-looking, until they see me. Would like to correspond with a girl under nineteen years or older. BATTLYING ELMER.

Lonely Heart Editor:
I am a young lady, brunette, not too bad looking but I love to meet people. Won't someone please write? KENTUCKY BELL.

Lonely Heart Editor:
I am a young man and I am very lonely and would like to join the Lonely Heart Club. I would like to correspond with some nice girl between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four. I am fond of all outdoor sports. I am twenty-four years old and fair looking. BOOTS.

Lonely Heart Editor:
I am a young lady of 18 with blonde hair and brown eyes. I would like to correspond with any young man or girl between the ages of 17 and 21. Catholic preferred. BROWNED-ROSE.

Dear Lonely Heart Editor:
I would like to correspond with a nice young man, Catholic preferred, between the ages of 17 and 21. Someone over five feet eight. LONELYMAN MARION.

Dear Lonely Heart Editor:
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EXPERIENCE

Edited by EMILY ATKINS

HERE'S a bit of the old-world transplanted! An American in the making! "Heaven" says, "I don't understand my parents, they are so American and have such American ways for things American. She chafes at discipline; she sees American girls coming and going as they please and she wants to do like-wise."

American mothers, did you ever realize that your children are to form the ideals of the new-conquerors to America? That the bad traits of American children become desirable traits in the eyes of the children of the older races who look upon America and Americans as THE people of the world?

That is a great responsibility. European parents are usually strict. Hence life is easier to them. If a girl does not go to her marriage bed pure of soul and body, her family is heart-broken, humiliated beyond expression.

American parents would do well to make their family life more like that of the Russians, and Italians, and Greeks, where love, affection, and obedience grow in fertile ground and where happy-did girls are a rarity.

THE STORY OF A NEW AMERICAN
Dear Miss Atkins:
I am in trouble and I want to know if you will help me.

I was born in Russia and came to America when I was seven years old. I have gone to school in America and have learned your

Draperies keep their fresh new look washed this way, say the makers of Orinoka Draperies

Don't see that window grime and dust must have their ruthless way with your most precious draperies. Your delicate fiber lace hangings, the crisp pink tulle curtains, the Chinese-figured chintz can be kept as fresh new and charming as when they were first hung.

Wash them in the rich Lux suds. The creamy lather gently dissolves the dirt and gives you back your hangings with color undimmed and texture unharmed. The grocer's druggist or department store has Lux. Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

THE ORINOKA MILLS
215 to 219-A AVE. N.E. Cor. 17th St.
New York

Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Gentlemen: We tested with Lux a number of our guaranteed Sunfast drapery materials. These materials guaranteed mercerized cotton and fiber silk, and were made of mercerized cotton and fiber silk, and were made of mercerized cotton and fiber silk. Each included gauzes and other transparent veils. Each sample was given the average number of washings.

The last laundering showed the various colors, lavender, rose and gold, unaffected by the numerous washings. It was also interesting to see how well the draperies kept their texture. The loosely woven threads did not slip or become lumpy as they are apt to do when a strong soap or rubbing is used.

From the point of view of both beauty and wear, it is so desirable to have the fabrics we make washed with an entirely mild and pure product such as Lux, that we are recommending it in our booklet "Color Harmony in Window Draperies."

Very truly yours,
THE ORINOKA MILLS
Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.



No Buttons to Break—No Pins to Scratch
Dress Baby the Pinless, Buttonless, Vanta Way

Many a mother is surprised when told she can dress her baby without a pin or button. Other mothers, thousands of them, have adopted the newer, better Vanta way of dressing babies and will never return to old methods. Every Vanta garment fastens with tape which makes it adjustable to the size of the baby. This tape is twistless, and does not roll or curl in washing. No ironing required.

All Vanta garments are knitted. Shirts are double-breasted with extra warmth over the abdomen—a necessary protection in this New England climate. Seams are on the outside to avoid irritation of baby's sensitive skin. These are but a few of the many Vanta features of comfort and health which you do not find in ordinary baby-wear. There are Vanta shirts, vests, teething-bands, binders, nighties, trusses and stockings. So that every mother may know the advantages of these wonderful little garments, stores carrying the Vanta line will give to each mother visiting the Infants' Wear Section a free pattern of the patented Vanta Diaper.

FREE PATTERN FOR PINLESS DIAPER

No dangerous pins to work loose and make baby scream with the pain of pinches and scratches. The Vanta Diaper fits with perfect ease, and folds with extra thickness where needed, but is without the bulkiness which baby's mother would not like. The Vanta Diaper is made of the finest quality of cotton, and is the only one of its kind in the world.

Earnshaw Knitting Co., Newton, Mass. O. Earnshaw Sales Co., Chicago, Ill.

Vanta Baby Garments
Small weights for all seasons

Amusements Amusements

NORUMBEGA

BEAUTIFUL POPULAR
ON THE CHALLENGE
NOW OPEN AND IN FULL SWING
OFFER BEAUTIFUL AMUSEMENT PARK IN THE EAST

[illegible]

ONE WEEK
BEGINNING

MONDAY, JUNE 12

SHOW GRANTS, HUNTINGTON AVE.

**RINGLING
BROS.
AND
BARNUM
& BAILEY**

CIRCUS

THE WORLD'S 10TH LARGEST AMUSEMENT
SHOW

700
ARENIC
MARVELS
1500
PEOPLE
6 HEROS
OF PERFORMING
ELEPHANTS
SCORES OF
DIG NEW
FOREIGN ACTS

AUGMENTED
BY EUROPE'S
GREATEST
WILD
ANIMAL
DISPLAYS
CONTRIVANT
HORSE
SHOWS
MORE THAN
200

THE SHOW OF MODERN WONDERLAND

DADDY HIPPODROT,
AMUS AND 1000

A black and white illustration of a circus scene. In the center, a lion is leaping over a low fence. To the left, a clown in a ruffled collar and top hat is looking on. To the right, a horse is rearing up. In the background, there are other circus structures and a crowd of people. The illustration is framed by a decorative border.

100 CLOWNS OTHER ZOOLOGICAL RARITIES TRAINED EQUINES

100 MORE THAN ONE AND 1/2 MILES LONG.
DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P.M.—PERFORMANCES AT 2 AND 8 P.M.
ONE TICKET ADMITS TO EVERYTHING
ADULTS 75 CENTS CHILDREN 50 CENTS TAX INCLUDED
SEATS ON SALE AT THREE PIANO CO. 114 HOLLYTON ST.

*"The Greatest Romantic Satire Ever
Presented in the American Theatre"*

**GEO. M.
COHAN**
(HIMSELF)

IN HIS IMPASSABLE CHARACTERIZATION
OF THE VIRAGINO IN

"The Tavern"
"WHAT'S ALL THE SHOOTIN' FOR?"
FREMONT THEATRE



REMONTE THEATRE
THOMAS B. LOTNAN—MANAGER
EVES. at 8:15—MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:15

POP. MAT. WED. BEST SEATS \$2

THEATRE ICE COOLED

FOURTH BIG WEEK And They're Still Piling In
to See "Slippy McGee"

THE DRAMA THAT PRODUCES EVERYTHING THE STAGE CAN GIVE

BOSTON STOCK COMPANY

MARIE CONWAY
SEMPER'S

Slippy McGee

Tel.
Back Bay
R.O.2.

Theatre Ice Cooled.

ST. JAMES THEATRE

Tonight at Cur. of Washington and Mass. Ave., seven minutes from Park St.—
Mattapan, Rogers' Main and Theatre, 2110 Broadway, at Cor. 106—Dorchester, at
Hill-Street Car, Box 830—Beverly Hills, Theatre, Back Bay—St. James,
Jondra's, Shepherd's or Essex Street Theatre, Hope's, 50 Wintry St., since 1927.

PERFORMANCES FINING AT 4:30 AND 7:30—FRI. 7:30

ADMISSION

10¢ ADMISSION 10¢

NATIONAL

Theatre Grand Theatre

CONTINUOUS 12 M. - 11 P.M.

NOW OPEN

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAM

2 BIG FEATURES - 2

15 MIN. REEL SHORTS

AND HIS PICTURE AMBLES

DIG SUNDAY SHOW

ADMISSION

LANCASTER

THEATRE

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

IRENE CASTLE

in "FRENCH HEELS"

MAY McAVOY

In "Through a Glass Window"

Thursday, Friday, Saturday

MAE MURRAY

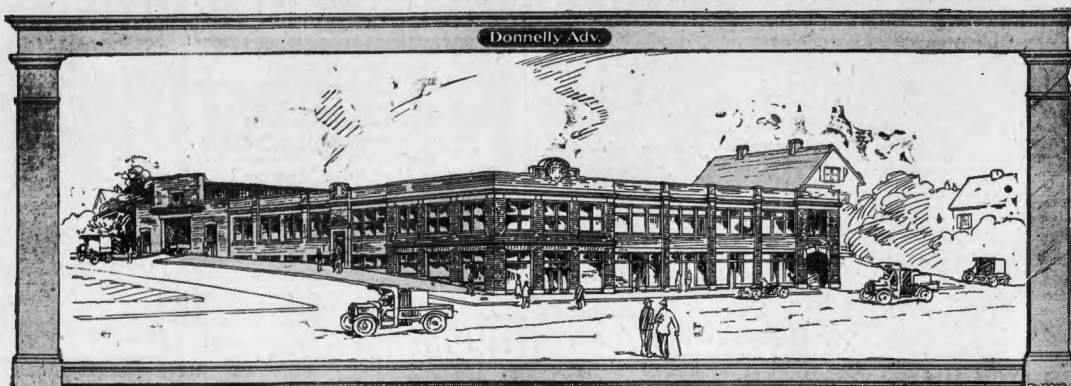
in "FASCINATION"

WANDA HAWLEY

10¢ ADMISSION 10¢ In "TOO MUCH WIFE"

Donnelly Adv.

3134 WASHINGTON ST., EGLESTON SQ., BOSTON, MASS.



NEW PLANT SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT BY JOHN DONNELLY & SONS TO ACCOMMODATE THEIR BUSINESS:

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

FEW PEOPLE other than those engaged in great enterprises have a just conception of the magnitude of outdoor advertising, which is the name given to the advertising medium consisting of electric spectaculars, painted bulletins and poster panels.

You see a poster of some great product or a painted bulletin by the roadside that tells about some article of excellence, or a flashing electric spectacular of great beauty that flashes in the sky and sends into your being its message, but you do not know that these works of art have had in their production the most highly trained minds in advertising in the country, and to carry out their thoughts in detail there is required an army of men, artists, lithographers, printers, painters, electricians, carpenters, salesmen and many others.

HERE at the head of the page is a sketch of the headquarters of JOHN DONNELLY & SONS. The building is situated at 3134 Washington street, corner School street at Egleston square. The building is of brick and cement. It is two stories high and has approximately 40,000 square feet of ground area. This building houses one of the most complete out-door advertising plants in the entire country. In addition to the executive offices there is a studio, poster room, construction department and garage. The executive offices have 3,000 square feet. The studio, where many of the bulletins are painted before being hung in their permanent locations, requires 4,500 square feet, and the construction department, where many skilled mechanics are busy, requires 7,200 square feet. The poster room, where all the posters are received and routed, has an area of 3,000 square feet. The garage houses 25 or more of the trucks and automobiles that are required for the service.

This building, while it houses the executive offices, was erected primarily to give service to the Metropolitan District of Boston, as far distant points are being served by their own local plants.

JUST a personal word about ourselves: Seventy years in business; for three score and ten years this firm has been in out-door advertising here in Boston.

John Donnelly, the founder of this great business, builded even better than he knew. A man of sterling character, he laid down the principles that still govern this business and which, in a great measure, are responsible for its great growth.

During all these seventy years the business has been in the same family and the ideals of John Donnelly are still being followed.

Great business does not grow by chance. It responds to the same laws as govern all growths in soil and seed. John Donnelly sowed good seed and the return has been bountiful. His great principle was to serve his customers well

and faithfully, and this great principle is still being carried out as far as human frailty will permit.

OUT-DOOR advertising has gone through the same process of growth as have newspaper and magazine advertising. There was outdoor advertising before the newspaper or magazine existed. It is the earliest form of advertising, so it has great age which gives it honor. Its growth has kept pace with its younger rivals, and today out-door advertising is one of the greatest sales forces. Out-door advertising has had to fight every step of its way. It won by sheer excellence of performance. It won because the advertisers who hesitatingly used it found very profitable results, and increased their orders, demanding more space.

Out-door advertising exists because advertisers demand it, and advertisers demand it because it performs better than any other media a certain function that cannot be performed as well at the same cost in any other known way.

Just what is the best media for advertising—out-door, newspaper, magazine, direct-by-mail? It depends on what results you wish accomplished and where you wish these results to come from. You might ask a carpenter what is his best tool, the hammer, saw, chisel or plane. He will ask you, "For what purpose?" So it is with advertising media. All are excellent for certain purposes.

This advertisement is published in a daily newspaper to tell the advertisers just how out-door advertising can serve them best.

THE Electric Spectacular! How often have you paused on Tremont street or in the Public Gardens to watch the beautiful electric sign of Hathaway's Bread? "Our Toast" has been given to millions for the past three years. The little Hathaway children have given this toast to the thousands whom they have saluted by day and by night.

Then, again, you have stood and watched the beautiful Sonora electric sign at 2 Park street. Its message, "As Clear as a Bell," has rung in your ears and became a part of your life. There is not a finer example of the electric spectacular in the world. There are larger signs, but none more beautiful.

Then there is the famous Camel Cigarette spectacular at Washington and Essex streets, at the head of "The Canyon," which is formed by the high buildings on Boylston street from Tremont to Washington street. This great sign shows to all who enter Boylston street from Park square and is seen from both sides of Washington street for a quarter of a mile. It reminds the tens of thousands that "I'd walk a mile for a Camel."

These three great electric signs tell the story of what a spectacular is better than any words can describe or any picture can paint. And at night an illuminated sign is a thing of beauty and it cheers the way of the passersby. To the

stranger within our gates these spectaculars and all our illuminated signs mark the spirit of the city and give it a sparkle that allures and invites another visit.

These electric spectaculars have been likened to a beautiful diamond on a golden ring. It attracts, it pleases and it gives pleasure to those whose good fortune it is to see its brilliancy.

Where do you, Mr. Advertiser, want a spectacular? We are ready to erect one for you, most anywhere in Boston, most anywhere in New England, most anywhere in the United States.

THE PAINTED BULLETIN. Here is real art in advertising. If you do business with us every sketch is made by an artist; every color is selected for harmony which gives delight to the eye. You have a message for the people—say it with color. A painted bulletin, 50x12—600 square feet of service—will leave its impression on the minds of prospective purchasers. People buy from impressions.

With painted bulletins you can reach all or only a part of the world! You may buy one bulletin, ten bulletins, one hundred or a thousand. You may reach the people who live on one avenue, one street or one highway, or all avenues, all streets, all highways. You may wish to meet only those who motor. Through our bulletins on the great automobile highways in and out of Boston or any city anywhere you will serve your purpose. This is the function of the painted bulletins. It gives you as much or as little circulation as you wish, where you wish it, when you want it and it delivers the message that gives the impulse to buy. It gives campaigns for any purpose.

We have on our plant far more than 100 advertisers who use painted bulletins, some have one sign, many a dozen and a few have them in the hundreds. Every line of business is on our painted bulletins. Some have lighted bulletins, which keep sending their messages long after the others have gone to sleep. The painted bulletin is indeed a wonderful salesforce.

POSTER ADVERTISING. This means the great 24-sheet posters that talk to you everywhere. Yesterday the poster was an infant just able to crawl along, but today it is a giant, with all a giant's strength. Today the highest-class advertising is to be found in poster advertising. Many of the great manufacturers of high-grade products are today using posters, and every year as a rule they increase the number, because they find it makes money for them. Greater sales are made with less cost and with less trade resistance.

These advertisers engage great artists like Maxfield Parrish, Sheridan, Rockwell, Lyndecker Brothers, Wyeth and Bencke to make their designs, with the result that the average run of copy is fully as good from an artistic standpoint, if not superior, to that carried in the high-

grade magazine. Take the poster panels of Palmolive Soap! Are they not beautiful? Thousands have spoken appreciatively of them. Better still, the sales from posters have been very great.

Take the Lux posters. They are beautiful and will lead thousands of women to buy this famous product. Look at the fine posters of Camel, Fatima and other cigarettes. How true to life. Prince Albert posters are as wholesome as anyone could wish. You never find on any plant a poster which is not good to look at and that does not ring true. The size of a 24-sheet poster is 25x11 feet. Poster showings are sold on the basis of the population of each city. In Boston a full showing is 200 posters, 40 illuminated special displays and 160 regular displays. An advertiser may buy a full showing, a half showing or a quarter showing. The minimum time of a showing is one month. Quite a few advertisers buy a showing for the entire twelve months, furnishing a new design for posting every 30 days, so there is a new picture for you to see and a new story for you to hear almost every day.

Poster advertising must be contracted for long in advance of showing. The demand is so great that our entire plant, in fact every poster plant in the country, is sold to the limit, and in fact there is a list of advertisers, ever growing larger, looking for space. If you plan to advertise with posters in 1923, it would be well to place your order now, or you, too, will be disappointed.

THERE is no standard of what is art or what is beautiful. Even the strawberry, which is said to be Nature's greatest product, makes some people ill. St. Gauden's statue of Phillips Brooks in front of Trinity Church has been denounced by hundreds of art critics who tried to have it removed, and failing in this, they set up a statue that they liked just across the way.

This world of ours is a workshop in which each of us is to earn our bread. Some people seem to think it is a great drawing room where activity has no place. Were it that, life would soon cease.

True, we have our beauty spots, especially here in New England, where Nature has been lavish with her gifts.

We never put a sign where it will detract from the beauty of nature, and we have yet to find a man who has asked for a sign in such a place.

The out-door advertising plant owner respects the sensibilities of common-sense people and never offends good taste either in the text or form or location of his advertisers. Not only that, but we have hung many a beautiful picture over an ugly spot that would offend the eye. Public opinion is a wonderful censor, and it has written O. K. on out-door advertising.

Advertise DONNELLY'S Way

How To Educate a Wife

By Elinor Glyn

The Famous Author of
"Three Weeks," "His Hour,"
"My Secrets of Love," Etc.

The **American Weekly**
Section of the Boston Sunday Advertiser, Sunday, June 11, 1922
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Illustrated
by
Howard
Chandler
Christy

No. 1.

THE aim of education in either a husband or a wife is to secure the happiness of the home, and of the pair.

So it is as well for the wife to understand that the position of husband does not hold out so many advantages as the position of wife, in the abstract. Therefore the man is giving up more than the woman in undertaking it.

Now, let no woman forget this! By the unwritten law of custom a man is allowed more freedom than a woman. He can secure almost all the things a wife can give him from some other woman, without tying his hands at all—whereas, unless she is prepared to lose her social status and bring disgrace upon herself, a woman cannot obtain those things she is supposed to secure in marriage. Consequently, to be legally wedded is far more important to a woman than it could possibly be to a man.

Hence a wife ought to keep this in mind, and see that she makes the curtailing of the man's liberty worth his while.

A wife ought always make her husband feel that he has done well for himself, and that he can be envied by his fellows. For there is that in the nature of a man which makes him value most things which the other men want. The really ghastly moment for a sensitive woman must be when she discovers her husband's friends are feeling commiseration for him.

Outside once wrote: "Men are not vicious; they are but children"

—and in many ways this is the truth! They are children in their craving for understanding and sympathy, and in their direction and desire for contentment. A man must be a god who has not to be "humored" upon any point. But it is just how much a man has "to humor" which regulates her feelings of respect.

Humoring is quite a different thing to using tact. Using tact is in selecting suitable words and suitable actions at suitable moments to secure what you want.

"Humoring" a person is pandering to his vanity, knowing that you will probably get what you want when vanity is sufficiently fed. The women who deliberately "humor" to gain their ends are schemers by nature, and egotists as well, vulgar "vamps" who are quite unconcerned with anything but their determination to obtain their desires.

The women with tact are generally creatures with kind hearts and fine understandings, which direct them to feel atmospheres, and so avoid saying or doing jarring things, to hurt or bore others.

"The really ghastly moment for a sensitive woman must be when she discovers her husband's friends are feeling commiseration for him."

Howard Chandler Christy
1922

***Prof. Dryden Turned On the Bright Electric Lights at 4 o'Clock
Every Morning, Woke Up "Lady Dryden," Got Her Out and
She Worked So Long She Almost Scratched Her Toe-Nails Off***

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Gay American Divorce-Seekers Not Wanted

How the Aristocratic Elysee Quarter of Paris Has Rebelled Against Being Turned Into a Reno by Our Wealthy Society Women



Map of the Elysee Quarter, in the Heart of Paris, Where American Women Will Not Be Allowed to Bring Their Divorce Suits.



Madame Ganna Walska, the Former Chicago Opera Singer Who Is Now Suing Her Multi-Millionaire Husband Alexander S. Cochran for Divorce in Paris.

IT is now a matter of general knowledge that the most fashionable American women have lately been going to Paris for their divorces.

They say it is both pleasanter and easier to obtain a divorce in the French capital than in Reno, Nevada, or in any of the more accommodating American States.

The delights of driving in the Bois de Boulogne by day and along the "grands boulevards" by night, while awaiting a decree, are far more attractive to the sophisticated type of American woman than idling about some Western "Main Street."

And then the French judges grant the divorce decrees with such exquisite courtesy and sympathy.

"May I have the pleasure of listening to madame's testimony?" is the judge's customary way of opening the proceedings.

But the other day something like consternation was aroused among our unhappy or dissatisfied women who thought they could always find refuge in an easy Paris divorce. A dispatch stated that the French courts, alarmed at the report that Paris was becoming another Reno, had decided to grant no more divorces to American citizens.

"No more easy Paris divorces for Americans," read one headline.

This was the announcement that caused so much alarm among temperamental society women who were planning to obtain their freedom from unsympathetic husbands while enjoying a delightful holiday. Inquiries were made of fashionable divorce lawyers and cables and letters were sent to Paris for exact information.

Now it has been made clear that there is no cause for alarm. The dispatch was misunderstood. Americans will still be able to obtain Paris divorces with reasonable comfort. The judges of the Parisian divorce courts merely decided to make divorce harder for Americans in one "arrondissement" out of the twenty into which Paris is divided.

The "arrondissement" of Paris are something like boroughs, each having a mayor and "maire," where marriages are performed and other legal formalities attended to.

The judges ordered that in the "Eleventh Arrondissement" divorces should only be given to foreigners when both parties had their unquestionable legal residence in the district, and where they could offer unquestionable evidence that neither of them came there for the purpose of starting the suit. These rules would have excluded most of the Americans who have recently obtained divorces.

The Eighth Arrondissement, where easy divorce is forbidden, is the central residential district of Paris, containing the Elysee Palace, which is the residence of the President; the official homes of the Cabinet Ministers, the British Embassy and the mansions of the Rothschilds and many of the leaders of Paris society.

Information from Paris shows there is a strong objection among these distinguished persons to frivolous American wo-

men turning their elegant quarter into a little Reno. They do not want all the best apartments and houses of the quarter filled up by would-be American "divorcees."

Many of the inhabitants are very old fashioned and religious and do not believe in divorce at all. They are afraid that their families might learn disturbing ideas by living in proximity to restless American women. These old citizens have great influence and they have prevailed on the judges to issue this new ruling, which is quite in accordance with legal procedure as the judges have a wide latitude about taking jurisdiction in divorce cases.

Divorce has been denounced recently with great warmth by the clergy of this quarter. A few weeks ago the Abbe Wetter, rector of St. Philippe du Roule, the most aristocratic church of the district, declared from his pulpit:

"Today, it appears, we are living in a reversal of the ancient condition of female slavery, for now a woman is a man's wife only as long as she is attracted to him."

Such denunciations have had an important effect in procuring the judges' ruling. But American women still have plenty of territory in Paris in which they can file their divorce suits, provided they do not make themselves too conspicuous that even the gayest sections of the city will not tolerate them.

Even if the new rules should be extended to cover a little more of the central part of the city, as they may be, that will not worry the American women of social prominence who prefer the newer and brighter quarters around the Bois de Boulogne.

When a request for information was made of Francis L. Wellman, the New York lawyer who has acted as counsel for many American seeking Paris divorces, he explained:

"There is nothing in the new decision of the Parisian judges to prevent Americans from obtaining their divorce with comparative ease. It only applies to the central arrondissement of Paris. There are nineteen other arrondissements in Paris and all the rest of France in which a plaintiff can establish a residence and bring a suit. This ought to be sufficient for most of those who seek relief."

"Divorce is certainly made a very simple, refined and easy matter in France. It is merely necessary that the parties should not wish to live together. The judge questions first one party and then the other, and after that both of them together. If the defendant persists that he or she will not live with the other, the way is easy. In such a case there is always some act which can be construed by the judge as cruelty and a legal ground of divorce."

From other New York lawyers who had turned their clients in securing Parisian divorces similar information was obtained, as well as other points of interest.

Since the disturbing dispatch was published several prominent society women

have departed for Paris with plans which are believed to include a quiet divorce.

Mrs. Robert Graves, a very fashionable and attractive New York society leader, has planned to go to Paris. Her friends say that she and her husband have separated and that she has decided to start divorce proceedings. It was understood that Mr. Graves would start for Paris at nearly the same time as his wife, but by a different steamer.

Mr. Graves inherited an immense fortune from his father, the head of "The Wall Paper Trust." He and his wife have been noted for the fairytale entertainments they have given at their villa at Roissy, L. I., as well as in New York. They also entertained a great deal on their magnificent yacht, the Black Watch.

Until a few weeks ago they seemed perfectly happy, but now comes the significant trip to Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Graves have had an extensive experience of divorce procedure in America, and they must have gone to Paris because they feel that it will be an improvement on Reno.

Mrs. Graves had been married before and obtained her last divorce in Reno. She married Mr. Graves within twelve days of her divorce. He had been married twice before—once divorced and once a widower.

Another interesting candidate for a Paris divorce is Madame Ganna Walska, the charming opera singer, whose heavy mid-riase to the multi-millionaire, Alexander Smith Cochran, came to wreck after thirty months. She is now seeking a divorce in Paris without opposition from her husband. Having received it, it is stated, \$120,000 in cash, \$500,000 insurance policy and houses in New York and Paris.

"Mrs. Cochran must be made to pay till it hurts. He thinks he can get rid of a wife as easily as a horse, but I will show him that he cannot," Madame Walska has said with spirit.

It would be possible to make up a long list of American women who have recently gone to Paris for their divorces, but all are not equally interesting.

Mrs. Charles W. Fletcher, of Englewood, N. J., formerly Catherine Westinghouse, daughter of the Pittsburgh inventor and millionaire, has just obtained a Paris divorce. She was back living in her American home when the decree was announced.

Another interesting recent Paris divorce was that of Mrs. Charles de Looney Oelrichs, sister-in-law of Mrs. John Barrymore. Mrs. Oelrichs was Miss Marjorie Turnbull and was noted for the originality and beauty of her gowns. She is one of the society women who have gone into trade and conducted a dainty shop for the sale of millinery and handkerchiefs.

One of the quietest Parisian divorces was that obtained by young Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Jr., formerly Miss Margaret Ruth Clifford, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. She left New York in March of one year and in May had obtained her divorce.

No announcement of the decree was published in Paris and very few people in New York society knew that she and her husband had divorced.

"I mustn't say any more about it," said Mrs. Mills. "Mamma might like it."

Her sister, Barbara, obtained a divorce from Cyril Hatch with the same quietness and dispatch.

The former Mrs. Leonard Thomas, the noted beauty, poet, and suffragist leader,

also secured prompt freedom in Paris. Soon after war she became the wife of the actor, John Barrymore, with whom she is occasionally seen in theatrical circles. Her maiden name was Blanche Oelrichs.

It was six months after the Paris divorce before Mrs. Barrymore, who had been married for two years, was able to return to her American home. The grounds on which French law grants divorce are infidelity, grossness, bodily injuries, grave insults and condemnation to imprisonment. Most of these causes have little to do with Americans, since both parties have usually agreed that the divorce is desirable. The cause which is usually sufficient for Americans is included under the term "grave insults," which is a translation of the French phrase, "injure graves."

"Almost any harshness or roughness of manner or language may be construed by the court as a 'grave insult' and ground for divorce. The court takes into consideration the social standing of the parties. Thus an act which would be considered a great deal of attention in their way, and in that respect does constitute a 'grave insult' if a Frenchman has called his wife a 'camel,' that is an insult of the gravest character, and the judge will hold up his hands in amazement."

"It is most important that American husbands and wives, who are going to Paris for the purpose of obtaining a divorce by mutual agreement, should not allow any evidence of this fact to come before the court."

It is entirely in the discretion of the judge whether to take jurisdiction or not in a case between foreigners. There is no fixed period required to establish a residence, but the judges have usually required six months' residence by the plaintiff. The residence need not be continuous.

"What weighs most with the judge in

taking cognizance of the case is that both parties accept the jurisdiction of the court.

"When the wife files her complaint the judge questions her and asks her if she is sure she wants a divorce and why. If necessary, he will go to her house and take her testimony. Then he sends to her husband and asks him why he does not live with his wife."

"After this the judge orders both parties to appear before him at a certain date within ten days. They must appear before what is called a 'Court of Conciliation.' The judge then makes an effort to bring about a reconciliation between them, while he is required by law to do so. If he is unable to reconcile them he makes his report, which is sent to a higher court, which is really the divorce court. The superior judge considers the report and gives his decision. This may be obtained in three months after beginning proceedings."

All the proceedings may be conducted in what is practically absolute secrecy. Although the decree is supposed to be public, it is recorded in such a way that only the persons interested know of it. The grounds on which French law grants divorce are infidelity, grossness, bodily injuries, grave insults and condemnation to imprisonment. Most of these causes have little to do with Americans, since both parties have usually agreed that the divorce is desirable. The cause which is usually sufficient for Americans is included under the term "grave insults," which is a translation of the French phrase, "injure graves."

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"What weighs most with the judge in

Izzy Einstein, the Champion

Tireless Work of the Versatile U. S. Different Disguises, and Masquerades Chinaman, Then as a Negro, Drives Up to as a Rich Clubman and the Next Evening in a Cemetery as a Grave-Digger

His Masterpiece of Disguise Was When Izzy Einstein, After Hours of Patient Labor and Finally Calling in the Assistance of an Actor, Succeeded in Accomplishing a "Make-up" as a Chinaman Which Was Good Enough to Pass the Sharp-eyed Lookout Spies in New York's Chinatown.

EVERYBODY is hearing about Izzy Einstein these days. Izzy is the New York Federal prohibition officer whose methods of obtaining evidence are stronger than the celebrated detective of fiction. He is as shrewd as Sherlock Holmes, (before Sherlock began to see spoofs), as spectacular as Nick Carter and as relentless as Javert. He is a master of disguise.

One day he slinks about as a Chinaman, the next day as a grave digger and the next as a negro or a spendthrift millionaire. Prohibition Director Ralph A. Izy recently called him the best detective in the United States, and it is significant that in the recent shake-up of New York's prohibition forces Izzy and his partner, "Moe" Smith, were said to be the only two agents to retain their former posts.

It follows that Izzy Einstein is the bog-man of all the bootleggers in New York City or State. And with reason. In less than three years, since he quit his job as postal clerk to become a revenue man, Izzy has made 1,800 arrests, seized almost \$2,000,000 worth of contraband liquor and assumed more than 400 disguises. Furthermore, he is an expert in building up a case so that convictions are obtained in twenty-four out of every twenty-five cases he brings into court.

If genius is that capacity for taking infinite pains, Izzy is a genius, for no one has gone to greater pains. At the expense of the government, Izzy has stocked his wardrobe with every conceivable disguise, to be ready on a moment's notice. His dressing table contains more grease paint than a leading make-up artist. He has hats of all shapes and colors; a dozen sets of false whiskers and wigs; shoes, old and new, dress suits, golf suits, ten pairs of eyeglasses; but mainly Izzy relies on his own nerve, opportunities and ready wit and keeping eternally at his work.

The story of Izzy's recent impersonation of a grave digger illustrates how closely he sticks to his job.

He had taken a day off to attend the funeral of an old friend. The cemetery was on the outskirts of New York City, and before the funeral procession had gone many miles the mourners were doing in their seats—all but Izzy.

From force of habit his eagle eye roved among all the houses along the road. He studied every passing hip, basement and bucket—every wagon and automobile, and presently was rewarded by a rather commonplace incident that took place in the backyard of a residence just across the street from the cemetery.

Two men were crossing his backyard, carrying a large palanquin on their shoulders. Izzy was at the rear of the lot. Now there was nothing peculiar about that to the ordinary observer, but Izzy had noticed that the men had looked furtively about, as if they were afraid of being seen.

Izzy weighed his obligations to the government and to the dead, and decided matters by sleeping on the case. The next morning he turned into the cemetery gate on the pretext of making a telephone call. He sauntered back to the house and took leave notice of everything about it from the corner of his eye.

There was nothing to verify his suspicions except a peculiar dark smell, reminiscent of the misty odor of a swampy forest in bygone days. But only a rank amateur would think of raising a residence on so slender a piece of evidence. There must be conclusive evidence of the manufacture and sale of liquor, if the case is to hold in court. And this evidence is not so easy to get.

Izzy returned to the grave of his friend to think it over. The last rites had been administered and the mourners were starting home. Only two grave diggers re-

mained in the thickening dusk to complete the ceremony. As they heaped the clods on the casket, Izzy considered ways and means.

The suspected house was the only building on the long block. It was therefore impossible to set a watch from the street. The only place of concealment was somewhere among the tombstones facing the building from the cemetery. Izzy shuddered, buttoned his overcoat tightly about his neck, and began looking for a soft grave on which to spend the cold February night.

He hid until sundown, when the cemetery gates were closed. Then he moved cautiously over to a tomb facing the house and crouched in the shrubbery that surrounded it to watch and wait for developments.

For three hours nothing happened. It became colder—darker. An icy wind whistled about the headstones, and Izzy's teeth began to chatter as he began to remember all the ghost stories of his boyhood. He heard just about decided to climb the fence and go home, when he heard footstep ringing along the sidewalk in the distance.

He strained his eyes and distinguished two men, each carrying a heavy bundle. They stopped at the house and climbed the stairs, rapped three times at the door. He heard faintly a voice from the street and knew that the cautious inmate had opened the door just one inch.

"We've brought the yeast," whispered one of the men at the door. His voice was sufficiently lowered to prevent the intruder from drifting across the street and finding lodgment in Izzy's delicate ear drum. It was enough. As the door closed and the bolt rasped into place Izzy scrambled over the iron fence and started back to town for his assistant, Moe Smith, and a search warrant.

Still Izzy had no legal reason to break into the house. Anybody has a perfect right to buy all the yeast they want. More evidence than that was needed. It was up to Izzy and Moe to prove their suspicions beyond the shadow of doubt—and then to raid the place and arrest the offenders.

Early the next morning a raged, ill-tempered man next the home of Mr. Einstein, on the east side of New York City and proceeded to the nearest subway station, where he was presently joined by another gentleman, equally disaffected and out at the elbows and heels.

An hour later this ragged pair appeared at the superintendent's office at the Woodlawn Cemetery and applied for work as experienced grave diggers. The superintendent was sorry, but he had plenty of grave diggers. If they liked, he would take their names and addresses and let them know when business picked up.

But Izzy—it was none other—grinned. "I'll make you a proposition," he stated. "How much do you pay for a regular sized grave?"

"Six dollars," replied the superintendent. "And you won't get a nickel more anywhere around New York."

Izzy conferred briefly with Moe. "I'll tell you what we'll do," he said to the superintendent. "We'll dig all the graves you got for \$3—half \$1.50 apiece, and I'll put up the shovel. What do you say?"

"You're hired," said the superintendent briskly. He pointed to a pile of shovels and led them to an obscure corner of the cemetery to begin work.

Izzy Einstein Had Reason to Suspect That Whiskey Was Being Made Somewhere Around the Livery Stable, So He Hired a Hansom Cab for a Week, Dressed His Round Form with Second-Hand Livery, Borrowed Well-Worn, Shiny, Cabby's Hat, and with Whip in Hand Drove Up to the Stable and Engaged Board for His Horse and Storage for His Cab for a Few Days to Enable Him to Investigate the Stable Without Arousing Suspicion.

For three hours nothing happened. It became colder—darker. An icy wind whistled about the headstones, and Izzy's teeth began to chatter as he began to remember all the ghost stories of his boyhood. He heard just about decided to climb the fence and go home, when he heard footstep ringing along the sidewalk in the distance.

He strained his eyes and distinguished two men, each carrying a heavy bundle. They stopped at the house and climbed the stairs, rapped three times at the door. He heard faintly a voice from the street and knew that the cautious inmate had opened the door just one inch.

"We've brought the yeast," whispered one of the men at the door. His voice was sufficiently lowered to prevent the intruder from drifting across the street and finding lodgment in Izzy's delicate ear drum. It was enough. As the door closed and the bolt rasped into place Izzy scrambled over the iron fence and started back to town for his assistant, Moe Smith, and a search warrant.

Still Izzy had no legal reason to break into the house. Anybody has a perfect right to buy all the yeast they want. More evidence than that was needed. It was up to Izzy and Moe to prove their suspicions beyond the shadow of doubt—and then to raid the place and arrest the offenders.

Early the next morning a raged, ill-tempered man next the home of Mr. Einstein, on the east side of New York City and proceeded to the nearest subway station, where he was presently joined by another gentleman, equally disaffected and out at the elbows and heels.

An hour later this ragged pair appeared at the superintendent's office at the Woodlawn Cemetery and applied for work as experienced grave diggers. The superintendent was sorry, but he had plenty of grave diggers. If they liked, he would take their names and addresses and let them know when business picked up.

But Izzy—it was none other—grinned. "I'll make you a proposition," he stated. "How much do you pay for a regular sized grave?"

"Six dollars," replied the superintendent. "And you won't get a nickel more anywhere around New York."

All day long Izzy and Moe picked and shovelled, dug and filled seven graves. When evening came they offered to work overtime, and after showing them how to set out of the cemetery, the superintendent left and went home. Immediately the grave diggers transferred their operations to the street side of the cemetery, less than 100 feet from the suspected moonshine distillery. A man standing in front of the house regarded them with bored interest while they worked with might and main digging a grave close to the fence.

For a while it seemed as if they were working in vain. The man simply was not interested enough to cross the street, and that was the sole object of their disguise. They wanted to get acquainted and obtain whiskey with no suspicion on his part as to their identity.

Moe suggested that they call over and ask him for a drink of water, but Izzy vetoed the idea.

"I'll bring him over here," he predicted. "Just watch."

He climbed out of the grave and commenced work on another while Moe staid

at the grave. The man simply was not interested enough to cross the street, and that was the sole object of their disguise. They wanted to get acquainted and obtain whiskey with no suspicion on his part as to their identity.

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Mrs. Louise Garefalo Holding a Handful of Fake Whiskey Labels Which Caused Her Arrest. (And on the Left) Photograph of Izzy Einstein, the Prize Federal Prohibition Sleuth, in His Regular Street Clothes Without Disguise.

a third a few feet away. When they dug a few feet into the ground, two more were started, until six graves, partly dug, stretched along the cemetery fence.

With each new grave the man on the steps across the street showed more signs of interest. He called someone from within the house and pointed at the furrow of earth. A third person was called and all three stared in wonder.

At last he crossed the street and peered in through the iron railing. Izzy and Moe pretended not to notice the attention they attracted.

"How many more have we got to dig?" Moe called over from his grave.

"Eleven," said Izzy, without looking up. The bootleggers' hair stood on end.

"Eleven more!" he shouted. "Did somebody blow up a hotel?"

Izzy dropped his shovel and filled his pipe thoughtfully.

"It does seem peculiar," he admitted. "But that's the way it goes. Sometimes people won't die for years at a time, then all of a sudden seventy-five or a hundred will certainly give me a pain. Now, if we didn't have this lousy-shank prohibition a fella could stand it."

"You said something," agreed Moe. "I'd give ten dollars right now for a half a pint of the real stuff."

The man on the other side of the fence looked cautiously around to be sure no one was listening. He hesitated and then winked mysteriously.

"Drop over to the house when you get through work," he suggested. "Maybe I can fix you up."

Izzy and Moe expressed their gratitude with the greatest enthusiasm and pitched into their grave digging for all they were worth. When it became dark they stacked their tools in the superintendent's office and strolled over to the bootlegger's home.

The bootlegger greeted them cordially and introduced them to the other members of the firm as the hard working grave diggers from across the street. At Izzy's suggestion the party adjourned to the kitchen where the revenue man bought the first—and last—round for the house. On his satisfied Izzy as to the evidence, and before the startled bootleggers knew what was going on he had reached into the pocket of his overalls and brought out the warrant. Then, while Moe guarded the prisoners, Izzy kicked in a padlocked door at one end of the room.

The contents of the next room nearly blinded the prohibition officer and more than justified all of his premonitions on the way to the funeral.

The first thing he saw was three large stills going at full blast. Next was a row of fifty-one barrels, containing alcohol. Further investigation revealed several jars of chemical coloring and essences of various liquors, used to give the spurious liquor the taste and appearance of the well-known brands.

There was a bottle of oil, which, added to the moonshine whiskey, gave it that "head" or collar of bubbles which connoisseurs regard as the infallible test of quality. And in another room the prohibition officers found innumerable counterfeit labels and government stamps that would have deceived all but an expert. All that night the three bootleggers were made to carry the evidence to a dray, which was then taken to New York for evidence.

Fred Libby, owner of the house, was not at home when the raid took place. He surrendered to Izzy three days later and was fined \$500 and sentenced to serve six months in prison.

The episode of the grave digger is a fair sample of Izzy's more spectacular methods of obtaining evidence, but he does not consider it represents his best work. Like Edgar Allan Poe's detective character, Izzy thinks that simplicity represents the consummate art in his daily business of detecting.

He laid last summer on a fashionable café near Far Rockaway, New York, is a convenient instance of this theory.

For some weeks neighbors of the café owner had complained to Prohibition Director Day of boisterous parties that disrupted their sleep. Izzy was assigned to investigate.

As a matter of course he used one of his dress suits and wore a dozen of his paste diamonds. In the guise of a nouveau riche spender he rolled up to the cabaret in the prohibition department's most luxurious \$7,000 limousine, handed his silk hat and stick to the girl at the cloak room and commenced to distribute lavish tips right and left.

He was shown to one of the best tables, and a waiter obsequiously hovered at his elbow for his order—which was whiskey. But there had been many threats of interference from the worthy people of Far Rockaway, and the waiter was not to be caught napping. He regarded Mr. Einstein with a cold, poker eye and said there was no whiskey to be had. Right at this point the ordinary prohibition agents would have returned to New York. But Izzy is no ordinary agent.

Two hundred feet from the cabaret was the warm, inviting ocean beach, dotted with bath houses and bathers. Izzy checked his dress suit at the nearest bath house, took a quick dip in the ocean and returned to the cabaret with his rump-dy dyed escarpment in a bright green and yellow bathing suit.

Now Izzy will tell you himself that the bathing suit was a master stroke.

What waiter or bartender ever conceived of a revenue man wearing a bathing suit? Certainly not the waiter who Izzy's order for a full pint—at least he didn't until Izzy reached under the belt of his bathing trunks and fished out his government badge. The waiter, manager and half the staff shared in the rude surprise.

In another instance Izzy's dress suit was not sufficient for the bootlegging waiter, even when it was supplemented with a beard, toupee and papier mache nose which the detective sometimes uses to escape detection.

That was in Rosenbergs' famous case of prohibition officer. The case was Izzy's repeated his order. The faked-eyed waiter was apologetic, but unconvincing.

"The manager would like your card," he said, after Izzy had sent him to that dignitary.

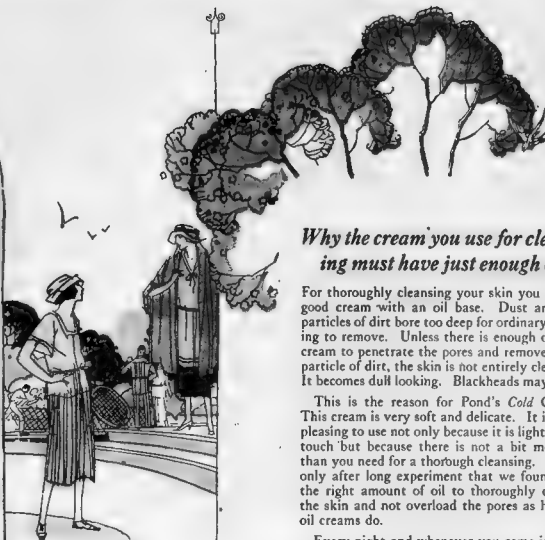
Now it happens that business cards are the simplest devices in all Izzy's bag of tricks. He has them in all pockets, bearing all names and occupations—except the name of prohibition officer. The card is handed to the waiter before the inspection.

A. Cohen, Sacramento Witness. With a significant winking of the right eye he added to the waiter that it would be to the manager's interest to rush his order. An hour later the waiter presented the

(Continued on Next Page)

One cream to protect your skin against wind and sun

Another to cleanse it thoroughly



FRESH and attractive even after a strenuous day. Your complexion lovely in spite of exposure to wind and sun. Only the proper care with a cream made especially to protect the skin will do this for you.

Wind whips the natural moisture out of the skin; and the sun burns or tans it. Most people like a slight coat of tan because it is becoming. But tan is really injurious. While the skin is being tanned by constant exposure to sun and wind, it protects itself by becoming rougher and coarser. To prevent it from becoming permanently rough, you must protect it yourself before going out.

Before you go out smooth your skin

Before you go out, smooth just a little Pond's *Vanishing Cream* into your skin. It will disappear instantly; and as it is absorbed it will soften your skin giving it a smooth velvety appearance. It is made of ingredients that are especially soothing and are of the finest quality. It gives your skin the very best protection and acts as an invisible shield against sun and wind and dust.

The instant you put it on you will feel refreshed and notice that your skin feels especially firm. This cream has done more than freshen your appearance; it has made your skin firm and smooth and resistant.

This particular cream cannot reappear in a shine because it does not contain any oil or grease.

As a powder base Pond's *Vanishing Cream* is ideal.

Powder, if put directly on the skin, catches on any little rough places there may be and does not give a smooth natural look. Powder put on after Pond's *Vanishing Cream* will not only stay on two or three times as long but will look better because it will go on evenly. This cream has smoothed away the little rough places and made an even surface that holds the powder. You will be spared the worry that your face may be getting shiny.

For evening, Pond's *Vanishing Cream* is wonderfully freshening. You may look tired after a hard day; but this cream will freshen your appearance in an instant. Whenever you want your skin to look its best, smooth on a little of this cream.

Another cream just as necessary

There is no one cream that can contain all the ingredients necessary to take perfect care of your skin. You cannot have in a vanishing cream the oils that you must have for cleansing and stimulating the skin, because oil comes out in a shine and also catches the dust.

For cleansing a different cream—Pond's *Cold Cream*—must be used. This cream contains just enough oil to penetrate the pores and remove every particle of dirt, and to lubricate the skin. All its uses are described in detail in the column to the right.

Use both these creams every day. Each has its own purposes and both together meet all the needs of the skin in face creams. They make ready for a lovelier complexion. Both are too delicate to clog the pores. They cannot promote the growth of hair. You will find them in convenient sizes of jars and tubes at all drug and department stores. The Pond's Extract Co., New York.

Why the cream you use for cleansing must have just enough oil

For thoroughly cleansing your skin you need a good cream with an oil base. Dust and fine particles of dirt bore too deep for ordinary washing to remove. Unless there is enough oil in a cream to penetrate the pores and remove every particle of dirt, the skin is not entirely cleansed. It becomes dull looking. Blackheads may form.

This is the reason for Pond's *Cold Cream*. This cream is very soft and delicate. It is most pleasing to use not only because it is light to the touch but because there is not a bit more oil than you need for a thorough cleansing. It was only after long experiment that we found just the right amount of oil to thoroughly cleanse the skin and not overload the pores as heavier oil creams do.

Every night and whenever you come in from a dusty railroad or automobile trip, smooth this delicate oil cream into your face. Then wipe it off again with a soft cloth. You will be astonished at the amount of grime on the cloth even after you have had just an ordinary day.

Wrinkles. This cream is the enemy of wrinkles. Pat it gently on the little fine lines, if any have formed, around your mouth and eyes. Follow the direction of the lines in smoothing it on. It lubricates the skin and prevents the little lines from growing deeper and becoming wrinkles.

Send for samples of these two creams. Steady use of them will convince you that these two creams will take perfect care of your skin.



GENEROUS TUBES—MAIL COUPON TODAY

The Pond's Extract Co.,
136-C Hudson St., New York.

Ten cents (10c) is enclosed for your special introductory tubes of the two creams every normal skin needs—enough of each cream for two weeks' ordinary toilet uses.

Name
Street
City State

POND'S
Cold Cream for cleansing
Vanishing Cream to hold the powder

Sentenced by the Judge to Go to the Movies

**Bad Boys in the Juvenile Court
Lectured by Judge Schoen and
Then Ordered to See an Uplifting
Film Drama Which Teaches the
Wholesome Lesson That Boys Will
Keep Out of Jail If They
Confide Their Troubles and
Temptations to Their Mothers**



"So the boys took their seats as ordered by Judge Schoen, and under the eye of Chief Probation Officer Gascoyne, gave careful attention to the story as it was unfolded on the screen and impressed the lesson that 'A Boy's Best Friend Is His Mother.'"

A WOMAN, gray haired and motherly plump, threw her arms around the shoulders of her wayward son who had come home a hunted thief, tore from her throat and fingers tears to make restitution for what he had stolen, and gave her son a new start in life.

One hundred boys witnessed this great sacrifice. Some of these boys liked to be known as "hard guys." All of them had faced a police court judge for youthful escapades in crime or other misdemeanors. But that aged mother's willingness to sell everything she had for her son's welfare gave these boys a new angle on life—something they had never thought of before.

For many it was the first time a mother's love had been brought home to a way they could understand. And all showed effects of the lesson. Every one of those young lawbreakers who saw that scene made up his mind to "go straight" in the future.

This is how it happened. Edward Schoen, judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court at Newark, N. J., had an inspiration and resolved to try out an experiment he had been considering for some time.

In his career on the bench the stumbling confessions of wrong doings from youthful lips had been a weekly occurrence. And his knowledge of delinquent methods by which most young offenders commenced a career of crime was increased by his former service as prosecuting attorney for Essex County before he was elevated to the bench.

If experience is entitled to consideration, the reasons, given by Judge Schoen, why young boys eventually become old crooks cannot likely be put aside. Here, in brief, are his ideas:

"Children are no better than the homes they come from."

"The home is what the mother makes it."

That is why a few days ago, when the time for his experiment came to hand, that the judge sent for Chief Probation Officer John C. Gascoyne to ask him for a list of all the wayward boys in his care. Then the judge selected a hundred names and ordered that these boys be brought before him in the court on the following morning.

Next day the boys trailed in—a heterogeneous group of youthful delinquents comprising nearly every nationality in Newark. They faced the judge with the idea that some drastic punishment was to be measured out to them. Then Judge Schoen pronounced this strange sentence:

"Boys, I am going to give you an opportunity to see for yourselves why you should be good. Many of you here are capable of much more good than even you yourselves imagine. It is the decision of the court that each one of you be sentenced to go to the movies."

You will see a picture of a mother and will learn from it how far a mother

will go to protect her son or daughter from punishment for their own sins. Boys, your mothers are suffering every time you step from the straight path, and suffer only as a mother can suffer for her children. None of you realize—you would not be here today if you did—how much pain you are giving your mothers when you are bad, sinful or wayward.

"Some of you have absolutely no respect for your parents. You yell down every attempt your mother makes to advise you. You call her a 'back number.' You say that she does not know anything. I am looking at some boys here who I know have even strack their mothers. Boys, listen to me. Even though your mother may be unable to talk English as well as you, even though she may be poor or old, she loves you better than anyone else in the world. She is the real sufferer whenever you break the law. She is your best friend."

"Imagine being sent to the movies." "To be taken to one of the best picture shows in town." "And the judge thought he was punishing us." "Yes, that was rich." These were some of the thoughts that raced through the boys' minds as they left the County Court house at Market and Springfield streets. They had been ordered to report to Mr. Gascoyne and to be escorted by his assistants to see the picture.

"That judge is a nut," one of them was heard to say.

"All! It rich to strike something as easy as this!" uttered another.

But a few hours later they sat in the front seats in a darkened house and a picture was flashed on the screen. The boys saw the story of a mother's heart torn by the waywardness of her own child. One son brought home to her a false wife and an ambitious mother-in-law who was spending his money with a careless hand, while the boy was struggling upward to win his place as a lawyer and public official. This discontented wife squandered every cent until the son, unknown to his wife, turned to his own mother to get the money to pay his bills. And then, when success as a lawyer seemed to be coming his way, her other son confessed that he had stolen from his employer's cash box and was about to feel the hand of the law on his shoulders. Then the mother gave up her jewels to save her son from jail and was turned upon by her daughter-in-law for squandering her own money.

At the picture unfolded the plot, the probation officers who sat with the delinquent children noticed a change in their demeanor. From sleepiness their youthful character thoughts seemed to change to sorrow and when it was all over the boys trooped out and were taken to their homes. But on that homeward journey they did not chatter as freely as they had when they started for the theatre. The lesson was stick in.

The following day many of the boys,

coarse and effusive in their promises to repair the wrongs they had committed, came to see Mr. Gascoyne and Judge Schoen, to thank them for opening their eyes, as they said, to many things they had never before given a thought to.

When seen by a representative of this newspaper and asked the results of his experiment and reason why he had chosen such an unusual one had to reach the boys' hearts, Judge Schoen said:

"With the exception of a few isolated cases, careers of crime begin at an early age. There are several reasons for this start. Bad companions and a dangerous environment. Among girls we notice a yearning for flattery, for riches, for ease, and sometimes the desire to give their youthful emotions free vent. In all cases I noticed what we call lack of moral fibre and this must be instilled into their minds if they are to give up their waywardness."

"The home is the place to cultivate a good moral character, and in homes where it is lacking we usually find our young criminals. It is obvious the basic cause of most youthful delinquency is the lack of parental respect, which always culminates in a decadence of morals, and crime is the next step."

Delighted with the seeming success of his experiment with the boys, Judge Schoen decided to try it on an altogether different class—a class not criminal, but a class very troublesome to society—the so-called husbands and wives. The day after the boys showed him that his first experiment was happily successful, he picked at random ten discontented couples who appeared before him in the Domestic Relations Court to have their marital affairs straightened out. The marriage question in the picture Judge Schoen was using as a lecture plays a part as graphic as the boy's and mother's situation.

As each couple appeared before him, Judge Schoen, after listening to their troubles, gave this friendly advice:

"Now, before you go any further with this picture, let me suggest a way of settling differences which I know, after hearing your story, are rather imaginary. There's a picture playing in town in which a situation is created which, while not exactly parallel to yours, contains many of its elements. I'm going to give you free passage to the theatre where the picture I have mentioned is playing and ask, yes, plead that you go to see it. I think after you have witnessed the picture and digested its story you will be in a different frame of mind than you are now."

"The spirit of animosity that marriage should be entered into is never considered; you wish to save up your home life because dissatisfied. You forget that when you were made man and wife that you assumed a sacred obligation that cannot be dissolved for your own selfish purposes. You make no sacrifices for your children, or children to come. When this section begins they are forgotten. Do

not think of your mothers or fathers? Did they feel about things as you do? Forget your differences for a while and see the picture as I advise."

According to Judge Schoen this experiment proved as successful as the first, not a single couple returned to continue their initial attempt at separation.

"You must realize," the judge said, in explaining his ideas, "that, for the most part, the cases coming before me in both the Juvenile Court and the Court of Domestic Relations involve people, some of whom are not of high mental calibre. The spoken or written word does not penetrate their minds as it would those of cultured persons. For a long time I have been searching around for a proper medium to bring home to this class of delinquents the wholesome lessons of life."

"More admonitions or lectures do us a suffice, nor does punishment always check them in their wayward trend. Of course, like others, I have thought of the movies and have been on the alert for a picture that would convey the proper moral in such a way as to favorably affect even the most carehardened delinquent. The picture I have used in my experiments with the boys and the discontented couples

carried just the thoughts I considered necessary to open their eyes to the true state of affairs into which they had drifted."

"To people of certain mental types the moving picture is the best conveyor of impressions. It is a power for good or for bad. I was favorably impressed by the picture I used in my experiments and thought it the very thing to carry the needed message to people with whom I deal in my daily work."

"In some of the homes of the boys sentenced in the law's mesh there is, besides a lack of religious and moral atmosphere, absolutely no parental respect. The home life does not create it. How can you expect a boy or a girl having no respect for their parents to heed their advice, if there ever be such advice given, and go the righteous way?"

"Contentment follows disrepair, and when contentment comes, one jumps out of the window. And then crime. All this the picture showed in sequence and, besides, the working of a mother's heart. To a certain extent the father is responsible for the creation of respect, but the mother is more responsible than the man, and whenever she breaks down the walls of respect the father has created then she and she only can be blamed for her children's sins."

"After the boys had seen the picture they all came to me and thanked me for the opportunity to see for themselves what it meant for a mother to have a wayward son."

"However, not all the boys come from homes where the mother relaxes in the light of a quiver of love. Some children are entirely irresponsible for the things for which they are under probationary supervision; the mothers are to blame. But the picture throws a halo around the mother and the boys impressed by it will have a change of heart toward their mothers, who, in turn, realize the changed attitude of the children will themselves be impressed and be better fitted for the responsibility of their position. 'Spare the rod and spoil the child' is no longer an applicable axiom. It should be, 'Spare the rod and send them to the movies.'"

A Group of Young Delinquents Brought Before Judge Schoen in His Juvenile Court in Newark.

you ever think of your mothers or fathers? Did they feel about things as you do? Forget your differences for a while and see the picture as I advise."

According to Judge Schoen this experiment proved as successful as the first, not a single couple returned to continue their initial attempt at separation.

It had come and gone in a moment — that look which flashed across his face

*Yet afterwards she could
never quite forget it*

SHE was a little afraid of him, just because she admired him so much.

Beneath his friendliness and sympathy she suspected certain rather inflexible standards which it might be hard for any woman to meet.

That was why she looked forward to this evening with eagerness, anticipation—but with just a quiver of dread.

As they stood under the blaze of lights in the crowded theater, and he stooped to take the cloak from her shoulders—she happened to catch his expression, as his eyes encountered her face in that merciless light.

It was the barest, momentary look—yet in that moment all her pleasure in the evening seemed gone.

For she knew only too well what his thought had been. There was one fault in her appearance which any man could not fail to regard with critical eyes. Her skin, which should have been smooth and flawless—daintily in accord with the rest of her toilette—would hardly bear inspection under that searching light.

THE consciousness of an unattractive skin is a source of chagrin and humiliation to thousands of girls and women; yet nothing in the world is more needless than a bad complexion.

With the right care, any girl can have a smooth, clear, flawless skin, free from defects or blemishes.

Every day your skin is changing; each day old skin dies and new takes its place. This is your opportunity! By giving this new skin, day by day, the right treatment for its needs, you can overcome whatever defects have been troubling you—you can give your complexion the soft, smooth freshness and charm every fastidious woman wants her skin to have.

*Are you using the right treatment for
your special type of skin?*

Remember that skins differ widely—and the care that is right for one type of skin may fail



to meet the needs of another. This is why the famous Woodbury treatments for different types of skin have been formulated.

Each one of these famous skin treatments meets the needs of a special type of skin. By using the right treatment for your skin you will be astonished at the improvement you can make in your complexion.

Three of the famous Woodbury treatments are reproduced on this page. These and other complete treatments for each type of skin and its needs are given in the booklet which is wrapped around every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

Get a cake of Woodbury's today—begin your treatment tonight. Use it every night, regularly and persistently—and in a week or ten days see how much smoother, softer, clearer your skin has become.

The same qualities that give Woodbury's its beneficial effect in overcoming common skin troubles—make it ideal for general use—for keeping the skin in good condition. A 25 cent cake lasts a month or six weeks for general cleansing use, including any of the special Woodbury treatments.

*Send today for a complete miniature set of
the Woodbury skin preparations*

For 25 cents we will send you a complete miniature set of the Woodbury skin preparations, containing:

A trial size cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap
A sample tube of the new Woodbury's Facial Cream
A sample tube of Woodbury's Cold Cream
A sample box of Woodbury's Facial Powder
Together with the treatment booklet,
"A Skin You Love to Touch."

Send for this set today. Address The Andrew Jergens Co., 449 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. If you live in Canada address The Andrew Jergens Co., Limited, 449 Sherbrooke St., Perth, Ontario.

THREE FAMOUS TREATMENTS FOR IMPROVING YOUR SKIN

If you do not find here the treatment your skin needs, look for it in the booklet of famous skin treatments wrapped around each cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap

How you can make your skin finer in texture

Each night before retiring, dip your washcloth in very warm water and hold it to your face. Now take a cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap, dip it in the water, and rub the cake itself over your skin. Leave the slight coating of soap on for a few minutes until the skin feels drawn and dry. Then dampen the skin and rub the soap in gently with an upward and outward motion. Rinse the face thoroughly, first in clear tepid water, then in cold. Whenever possible, finish by rubbing the face with a piece of ice. Always dry carefully.

To reduce conspicuous nose pores

Wring a soft cloth from very hot water, lather it with Woodbury's Facial Soap, then hold it to your face. When the heat has expanded the pores, rub in very gently a fresh lather of Woodbury's. Repeat this hot water and lather application several times, stopping at once if your nose feels sensitive. Then finish by rubbing the nose for thirty seconds with a piece of ice.

How to keep your skin free from blackheads

Apply hot cloths to the face until the skin is reddened. Then with a rough washcloth, work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and rub it into the pores thoroughly, with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with clear, hot water, then with cold—the colder the better. Finish by rubbing the face for thirty seconds with a piece of ice. To remove blackheads already formed, substitute a flesh brush for the washcloth in the treatment above. Then protect the fingers with a handkerchief and press out the blackheads.



Like the Hero of the Stage Melodrama

How Engineer Cotter of the Erie Train Saw the Baby on the Track as He Rounded the Curve, Jammed on the Brakes, Leaped to the Cowcatcher and Snatched the Little One from Death



"Big Jack" Cotter, on the Pilot of No. 914, the Engine from Which He Saved Baby Adele.

Little Adele Cushman, Who Was Saved by Brave Engineer Cotter.

THIS little station of Riverdale, in New Jersey, lies on the tracks of the Erie Railroad. It is a very little station indeed, and even the local trains do not stop unless someone wants to get off there, or the station master comes out with a flag to signify that someone wants to get on.

From the station the tracks of the Erie curve on a heavy up-grade, and when there are no passengers for Riverdale or the flag fails to appear, the engineers of the trains put on an extra burst of speed to top the crest.

Half a mile from the station, at the top of the rise, the rails run along the level, a level formed by a steep embankment. And at this point, three hundred feet from where the rumbling engines first lift into sight over the crest of the hill and as many feet back from the tracks is the pretty little cottage of the Cushmores.

The Cushmores do not mind being so close to the whining steel rails and the roaring trains. They are railroad stock. They have two baby daughters, Grace, who is almost four years old, and Adele, who is nearly two. Ira Cushman, a veteran of more than forty years of engineering, is their grandfather. The two girl children have heard railroad talk ever since they were old enough to listen. And their grandfather's closest friend is "Big Jack" Cotter, another Erie engineer.

Twice a day Grandfather Wade thunders by in his engine, and the children watch for him. Twice a day "Big Jack" Cotter, another Erie engineer, thunders by in his engine, and the children watch for him. Twice a day "Big Jack" Cotter, another Erie engineer, thunders by in his engine, and the children watch for him.

"One hand gripping the cowcatcher bar, Cotter leaped over and with the other swung the baby up to safety. He had beaten death to her by the fraction of an inch!"

at the right he glimpsed the Cushman cottage. And then, just as the engine began to run along the level of the embankment, over its top scrambled a tiny figure in a white dress. It stood for a moment at the side of the track, began to toddle across and—it fell, its head against one of the rails, body stretched across the ties!

Half way between that little body and the cottage a woman who had been running paused and stood, turned wooden by horror, wrenching the train and the bunch of white ties: was her baby in its path.

"My God—Adele!" gasped Cotter. "The baby!"

He threw back the throttle, closing it; he jammed down a brake, both air and emergency. There was a tortured hissing and screaming of the checked wheels; in the eight heavily-laden coaches the passengers were hurled backward and then forward like straws in a sudden tempest gust; engine No. 914 shuddered and away and seemed to cling to the tracks as though crouching to hold herself back.

But the train, despite the locking brakes, slid all too swiftly on, thrust forward by its momentum.

"It won't stop in time! It'll go over 'er! It'll kill her!"

The thought raced through "Big Jack's" brain. What could he do to save the little one? Time and again Cotter had read in fiction stories of engineers who in precisely similar situations had leaped from their cabs to the cowcatcher and leaning forward had snatched a child from dreadful death just as the engine touched it. He had seen in movie dramas and in the movies carefully devised scenes where heroic male-believe engineers had done the same thing.

And Cotter and his mates had laughed. "Practical railroad men they had declared such rescues to be impossible. The rescuer, standing on the cowcatcher, is in reality a part of the train. He is moving forward with the speed of the train. If he should reach out to grasp the child in the engine's path he could

not lift it. The lifting action would be changed to a blow by the inertia of the train itself—or, rather, into a thrust which would knock the child down if standing. If it were lying prostrate the pilot would strike it before the rescuer's muscles could lift it out of harm's way. So they had argued.

All this flashed through Bill Cotter's head in a split second.

But had they been right?—Wasn't there just a chance that it would work?

"Big Bill" swung out of the engine cab, raced along the rumbling board and, one hand holding the cowcatcher bar, swung himself down upon its prow. He leaped far over. The baby was now within fifty feet standing and dazed and frightened.

He did the engine—now at fifteen miles an hour. Only fifteen miles—but that was enough, Cotter knew, for its tons of steel to crush to pulp the little body of his ad friend's grandchild.

He leaped over further—portentously—praying.

Now the edge of the pilot had almost touched Adele. Further still "Big Bill" bent. He reached out his hand, gripped the back of the baby's dress—

And just as No. 914 ground over the spot where the little one had been standing Cotter swung her up, clear of the murderous wheels.

A great thrush of thanksgiving went through the engineer's heart. He had saved her.

Saved her?

At that moment a foot slipped from the side of the pilot. The summed figures of his other hand slipped from their grip around the thick bar. He knew that he was falling, falling, both the hill and himself, directly in front of the train whose speed, checked how in ten miles an hour, was still enough to grind them both.

"If I fall—she'll be torn to bits!" Cotter thought. "It'll kill her!"

Cotter jumped. With the baby held tight to his breast he relaxed the slipping grip of hand and feet and bowed. The momentum of the train lent impetus to the plunge. He landed on his feet a yard ahead of the engine and between the tracks. But before he could jump to the baby he was on his hands and knees.

Cotter knew he could not save himself, but he still had one chance to save the baby. He swept out his arms, hurling her to the side of the embankment. Down the grassy slope she rolled just as a projection of the locomotive struck. Cotter on the hill.

"Good night!" thought Cotter. "It's got me. Well, I saved the kid anyway!"

and down the same embankment over which he had thrown little Adele.

And as Cotter opened his eyes he saw the train slide by and come to a stop two hundred feet further on.

The engineer arose shakily to his feet. He heard the wail of a woman's sobs and a woman's voice sobbing, "My baby! Oh, my baby!"

And then he saw Mrs. Cushman lifting little Adele to her breast and weeping tears of joy and thankfulness over the curly head. Old No. 914 had tossed Cotter within a foot or two of the very spot where his own arms had buried the child. She was unharmed, not even bruised.

Train crew and passengers came running down to the man, the weeping woman and the frightened baby.

"You hurt much, Bill?" asked Joe Elliott, the conductor, and another veteran of the road. Cotter shook his head, still too dazed by the reaction from his rescue and the shock of the blow to speak. Azzouly Elliott went over him.

"No bones broke," he said. "Few cuts and bruises. Bill, you're sure lucky! How did it happen?"

"I'll tell you," cried Mrs. Cushman. "Mr. Cotter is a hero. He sent Adele out to play on the front lawn. I heard the train whistle and looked for the baby. She wasn't there. Then I saw her in the embankment. 'Adele!' I screamed. 'Adele—come back!' The baby turned and waved to me. 'Mamma look!' she called. 'Gwampa's choo-choo! Gwampa's choo-choo!'"

"Then she turned, climbed up on the tracks and fell. I saw the engine rush up and around the curve. I heard the whining of the brakes—"

"Oh, God! let it stop in time!" I prayed. But in my heart I knew it couldn't be stopped before it had struck my baby.

"Then I saw Mr. Cotter swing out on the cowcatcher, lean over and catch Adele by the dress just as a mother dog will grip a puppy by the nape of its neck. And then my baby came rolling down to me—safe!"

"You mean Bill stood on the cowcatcher and grabbed the baby up?" asked Elliott incredulously. Mrs. Cushman nodded vigorously.

"But Bill, you always said it couldn't be done," marvelled Mr. Elliott. "We all always said it couldn't be done. Why, we've ground time and again it can't be done. And now you've done it and done it."

"Yes," said Mr. Cotter. "I did it. And yet, by golly, if I don't believe yet I can't be done!"

The Erie officially commended Engineer Cotter for his exploit.

"The act was without precedent on this road," said Superintendent Kelly. "Or, so far as I know on any other," he added.



How the Drug Peddlers Drive Through the Streets of Paris at Night Whistling Their Calls to Draw Attention to the Slowly Moving Cabs.



False Heel Containing a Secret Magazine, Which Holds a Considerable Supply of Contraband Drugs.

"I was on the point of asking the cab driver what he was up to, but my companion opened the door of the cab instead, when I saw to my astonishment from out of the darkness stretch forth the arm of a woman. The fingers of the hand, carefully manicured, were nearly hidden by a number of rings set with precious stones, which sparkled strangely against the dark interior of the cab. She was a drug peddler."

By Mrs. Margaret Hill
CHAPTER XI.

(Continued from Last Sunday)

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I AM, of course, quite familiar with the drug traffic in many of the large American cities, and from my own experience and the experiences of my friends I know pretty thoroughly the widespread use of dope in the night world of London.

Perhaps after all there is more regular and open use of drugs in Paris than in any other city. This has certainly been so until possibly very recently. I have not been in Paris of late, but friends of mine in the Underworld who have been there within the last few months tell me that at last the French police are making occasional spasmodic efforts to round up drug peddlers now and then. I certainly hope this is true.

In every quarter of Paris, whether it is the Champs Elysees or Montmartre, you come across people at some time or other whose desire it is to supply you with forbidden drugs. Cossins and opium may be obtained with the same facility as that of going to the grocer and buying a pound of sugar or any other commodity.

There are so many hundreds of inexperienced people who desire to obtain this drug that they do not take any notice from whom or where they buy it, with the result that they fall an easy prey to "fakers," who prepare small quantities of flour, and wrapping them in white paper, sell them to the drug-takers. When the fraud is discovered it is impossible for them to lay a charge against the sellers, for obvious reasons. So openly are the methods for the sale of the drugs carried out that it is no wonder the "man in the street" and the police get to know the secrets of what may be truthfully described as one of the most widely practiced vices of the night life of Paris.

The last time I was in Paris I had an opportunity to purchase some "coco," as it is called in France, by the

following method, which I hear is one of the most favored by traffickers. I was out walking with a male companion. A taxicab was driving slowly along an ill lighted but one of the most frequented streets at the back of Montmartre. The street at the time was deserted. The chauffeur gave every few seconds a low but clear whistle, which I thought was rather unusual. Our curiosity piqued, we decided to investigate. We soon made up our minds about one thing—that the cab was not on the streets that night for the purpose of being hired. Accordingly, for the purpose of finding out what developments there might be, we hailed that taxi and gave the chauffeur an address a few streets away. By way of response he gave a short laugh and said, "No need to do that. There is nobody near."

I was on the point of asking him for an explanation, but my companion opened the door of the cab, when I saw to my astonishment from out of the darkness stretch forth the arm of a woman. The fingers of the hand, carefully manicured, were nearly hidden by a number of rings set with precious stones, which sparkled strangely against the dark interior of the cab. The hand took hold of his sleeve. I then noticed that she had her other hand tendered toward him. In the palm I perceived two packets, one of them wrapped in black paper and sealed with red sealing wax, and the other done up in white paper and made strong by a large seal of blue wax.

Behind the apparition I heard a soft, musical voice say: "What do you want, black or white?" "Neither," my companion—who, of course, was now, like myself, thoroughly on to the game—replied. "We want some morphine."

"I am sorry, I haven't any with me to-day. It is very seldom that our customers require it. I will bring some with me to-morrow. Good-by," was the reply.

We slammed the door, and the taxicab drove off. About a hundred yards further down the street the chauffeur resumed his whistling. We had been justified in having suspicions about the genuineness of that taxicab, and had it not been for my friend's ready wit in asking for morphine, a drug which he guessed she would not carry about

with her, we would have been the poorer by a few pounds and the owner of some drug I could not make any use of.

As I have said in previous chapters, I myself was once firmly bound in slavery to drugs, but with a struggle which almost cost me my life I broke the chains. I have seen much of the unspeakable misery which comes from drugs, both in the Underworld and in the dramatic profession, and sometimes among those who have wealth, position and everything to live for, that I feel very strongly on the subject.

There is nothing in drugs which is worth while I have experimented with every drug, and I know. The lure of the drug is really a fictitious fantasy. The delightful dreams while under the influence are paid for a thousand times more than they are worth by the reaction and misery after the dreams are over.

I have said before that the criminal Underworld is steeped in drugs. The high-class criminals hold themselves well under control; they must absolutely keep their heads clear and be able to think straight and bring to bear the quick resourcefulness which criminals must have at their instant command.

But in their leisure hours and "between jobs" these master minds of the Underworld lapse into indulgence in drugs. I know of a very prosperous high-class criminal, whose Summer house is beautifully situated a few miles up the Hudson River. His is a genial host, and delights in having week-end parties where ten or a dozen criminals of the aristocracy of the Underworld gather at his invitation for reminiscences, consultations and a good time.

The "good time" always includes the opium pipe. I have been a guest several times in years past at Dan's house parties. A well-filled wine cellar, a box of excellent cigars and very well prepared meals were, of course, to be expected. But the attractive novelty at Dan's Summer home, which the crooks especially appreciated, was the big, circular, soft-cushioned divan. Here on this big, round lounge, among soft pillows, the men and women of his social circle in the Underworld stretched out and chatted and smoked and dozed off into dreams, while Dan's skilled attendant cooked the dope, filled the pipes and ministered to the guests from the little opening in the centre of that remarkable round divan. And so they lounged, many scarcely leaving the cushions from Saturday to around Monday morning, until it was time to motor back to town.

Two-Gate Entrances Into the World of Drug Slaves

The dope fiend's repertoire consists of opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin, hashish, codine, and, in England and France particularly, ether. The first door into the drug world is usually opened by way of the opium pipe. It was so that I took my first step, and, when almost wrecked by the drugs and mad for a cure, I made inquiries of friends in the same case, they always told me the same thing: "I just smoked a sociable pipe of opium at a party. And then I got to smoking more and more—and after that came morphine and the others."

The second door is opened by the unscrupulous or careless physician, who gets rich or saves himself trouble by prescribing morphine for every ache or pain of the patient. I have known a number of doctors who have made excellent livings merely through their willingness to prescribe morphine. Old, querulous ladies or fretful, luxurious, idle wives would call in the smart doctor, lament their pains and he would give them, under the guise of medicine, in the great name of healing, a drug that would stupefy them all day long. No wonder these women refuse to change their doctor, and no wonder they like his medicine best.

Opium in the shape of a pipe, or a cigarette, and other drugs are a hundred fold more ruinous to health and character. And inevitably the opium smoker turns sooner or later to them.

The reasons for this are many. To smoke opium you must have time—on hour and a half or two hours, at least, are necessary. You must also have a complicated paraphernalia—a lamp, pipe, cooking utensils for the drug and

an opium chef who understands how to manipulate opium utensils.

Furthermore, opium smoking is a sociable vice; it means that the devotee finds the greatest pleasure in it when accompanied by friends and in the midst of riotous surroundings. Since the law has become so all this is hard to arrange at any time. Besides, it is expensive. When opium is smoked, for instance, in an apartment it takes \$12 worth of adhesive tape, first thing seal the doors and windows so that the fumes will not get out and tell the neighbors what is going on behind the doors. They have to be cemented securely about crevices, for nothing is stronger, more pungent, more easily detected, than the odor of opium.

The increasing difficulty of getting the right surroundings and the increasing expenses both tend to bring addicts to drugs which are more easily handled and stronger.

For it must always be remembered that the drug addict steadily craves larger and larger doses. Also as the addict goes on his earning power becomes less and less with the deterioration of mind and body, so it is not long before he or she cannot afford even the best opium dose. Hence, the pleasure smoker of opium soon becomes the needy, aching, insistent user of phine or heroin. Morphine is 50 per cent stronger than opium, and heroin is 100 per cent stronger than morphine. The procedure of an opium party is almost a ritual, almost as precisely ordered as the giving of communion in church the first Sunday of the month. First of all guests at any really epicurean opium party are chosen. Nosey, gabby women or boisterous men who would ruin the party are never asked a second time. But the man and the woman who feel poesy in their souls, who find themselves in all luxury to the influence of the dead relaxing drug, are always welcome. At every well-dressed opium party there is the host and the chef, who cooks the opium pills. It is considered a rare accomplishment to be a good chef. Sometimes the host may be the chef also. I can remember one well-known star of New York who rather prides himself upon the skill with which he mixes and cooks the little brown opium pills for his guests.

Just How the Opium Users Arrange Their "Smoke Parties"

When the party of men and women have arrived their opium debauch they all take places upon a divan or couch. This is shaped twice or three times as long as a full-sized bed; it may, again, be circular. The mixing and the baking of the opium then begins. In the centre of the opium couch the little oil lamp is placed. The chef, who cooks the pill, is at the head of the couch. The can of opium, resembling in a way a small tin of acetone, though the can is square, is within reach, and a whole outfit rests on a silver tray. There is one opium pipe—a long bamboo or ivory affair—for the whole party. The party then reclines, except the chef. The first a woman, then a man next, his head resting on stomach. The third guest is a woman, whose head rests on the stomach of the man just preceding her in the circle, and so it goes, till the complete circle is made. A lamp consists of a little hollow bowl, filled with olive oil, a wick runs out of this into a small burner equipped with a chimney, not unlike to the chimney of a lantern, though it is very much smaller.

When the lamp is lighted, as all the guests lie waiting, the opium chef takes an instrument called a needle, long and delicate, and dips it into the can of raw opium. With it he winds the sticky mixture about, and then he lifts out enough of the dark-brown, sticky, gum-like stuff to twist into a pill about the shape of a large pea. When he has made this into an opium pill he holds it over the lamp and cooks it in the slow fire of the oil-wick, turning it constantly in the flame. After five minutes the pipe is removed from the flame and the pill is dropped into the bowl of the pipe. Then, with all ceremony, the pipe is passed to the first user, who lowers the bowl over the lamp to keep the opium hot.

A great breath, long inhaled, peaceful, deliberate, slow, is the breath with which the opium smoker inhales the stupefying drug. This is very different from the short whiffs with which one smokes a cigarette. He smokes for five or ten minutes. Then he reclines, relaxed. He passes back the pipe, and the next chef, by this time, has prepared another pill for the next smoker. After cleaning out the bowl of the opium pipe with a cloth called Sogey Poo, and an instrument called the Yenshi Goo, he again fills the bowl and passes it to the next smoker. In this way the pipe goes the round of the waiting circle, and as the guests give themselves up to the magic drug its effects make themselves felt on the company.

There never is any difference of opinion at a proper opium party. There never is any discordance. There never is any bickering. There is always perfect peace. For, under opium, the most violent human would be all kindness to his worst enemy.

**the Famous "Vamp," Who Worked in Partnership
with Aristocrats of the Criminal World
and Millionaires, Explains How the
Different Kinds of "Dope" Affect
Their Slaves**

(To Be Continued Next Sunday)

The New "Swagger" Suits

Fringe and "Cameo" Lines the Latest Novelties in the Smart Spring Suits



Light Blue Homespun, Bound With Gray Wool, Forms This Smartly Simple Costume.

STREET suits, unlike many humans, are being educated by experience. They are growing more and more distinctive. They are developing in grace and beauty.

For instance, the central figure of the group shows how Callot stamps with individuality the wearer of a simple street costume. For this striking costume called has selected gray trelaine. Black ciné satin adds distinction to both skirt and coat. The side panel and novel collar are notes for fashion devotees. A crepe de chine blouse of soft color completes a costume that is undeniably individual and superlatively chic.

A light-blue homespun, bound with gray wool, is a simple costume, but by its very simplicity is an outstanding example of smartness.

An unique costume is the one which, as you see,



Tomato Heather Trelaine Created This Full Hanging Suit. Black Stitching Fringes an Unusual Costume.

fringe plays an important part. The presence of fringe is one of the most positive notes of the season's clippings. This one is of heavy oyster white crepe. Its vividly colored stripes are of woolen embroidery. The flowing kimono sleeves are of the same color as the woolen stripes. A wide sash is worn with a woolen hat of matching color.

Trelaine is tomato heather intricate Callot to create the full, hanging-coat suit which you also are on the page. Black moire silk faces the collar and tuxedo front, which may be buttoned if desired. The black moire silk also forms a drop skirt. Black stitching finishes this unusual suit.

All of these costumes strike a distinct note in dress-



A Smart Costume of Gray Trelaine. The Side Panel and Novel Collar Are Distinctive.

ing. There is no element of commonness in them. A touch here or there sets them apart from others, as the tone in a voice, the high sheen on hair, the brilliant story of the eye, the grace of a slim wrist, set apart the owner and lend them that much-desired quality—personality. There is personality in dress as there is in children of humanity.

A gown worn yesterday afternoon by a woman with chestnut hair, and eyes the color of forget-me-nots, was in such complete harmony with her personality that it was a triumph of individual dressing. Its foundation was periwinkle blue charmeuse. Over this was arranged, in tailored fashion, midnight blue crepe de chine. The apron-like front and back panels were held in loosely at the waist by an inch-wide belt of the crepe de chine. On either side of the panels the edges were treated with light blue silk thread in a geometric design. At either side of the waistline loose tufts of the embroidery silk gave a flower-like touch. With this was worn a tricorn hat of dark blue straw, trimmed across the front brim and along the back of the crown, with wide pleats of blue ribbon of the same shade as the charmeuse. Worn at a tea on the veranda of the country club, it was one of the most chic and harmonious costumes of the late Spring in fashion land.

Blue is the leading favorite among colors this season. The favorite is well chosen, for blue of a dark shade is an admirable background for other and brighter hues. One of the most charming costumes of this season had such a background of creponese. The silk background, with softly tufted surface, was of a dark yet warm shade of blue. The rolling collar and leg revers, which reached the waistline, were heavily embroidered with silk of spring shades. Dark green constituted the foliage. The flowers were of iris and forget-me-not blues, with here and there the petals of an orchid. The silhouettes of the Spring costumes are of cameo blue distinctness.

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There is an Indian Influence in This Fringed Suit of Heavy, Oyster White Crepe, With Vividly Colored Strips of Embroidery.

What 112 Doctors Told U About Caring for a Baby's Skin

By the Head of the Research Laboratories of Bauer & Black



FREE TO MOTHERS

The coupon below brings free and postpaid a trial can of B & B Baby Talc and cake of B & B Baby Soap, both in a charming miniature container. Two comfort creators for baby every mother should try. Detach and mail the coupon. That is all.



© B & B 1922

New Principles Now Applied to Making Babies Happy

MODERN science has perfected a new and radically different way in infant hygiene.

Its object is to overcome diaper rash and skin irritations, and thus, by relieving discomfort, to make baby's days happier—and mother's days less trying.

It embodies new principles—principles now combined in a remarkable new Bauer & Black requisite—B & B Baby Talc. Note coupon below for liberal test package free.

Supplants Old Methods

Many months were spent perfecting this new way. Old methods were inadequate.

We consulted famous children's specialists, dermatologists, heads of maternity homes—112 in all. We sought a new way—a scientific way—of combating the irritant acids which obtain in perspiration and in urine.

Extensive experiments were made. Numerous tests effected under the personal direction of a famous baby specialist. Now we believe we have attained the ideal. And highest authorities agree.

Combats the Cause of Irritation

The pores of the skin constantly exude moisture. It is nature expelling impurities from the body. Upon exposure, this perspira-

tion becomes a semi-acid irritant. So does urine. But more intensely so.

These acids make the skin raw, tender—susceptible to rash. Infection often follows. Hence, you must combat them.

Old methods attempted merely to dry the moisture, thus affording but indifferent relief.

B & B Baby Talc combats the irritant body acids—*makes them harmless to the skin*. It strikes at the cause of irritation. It marks a new era in infant hygiene.

Use it after baby's bath. Sprinkle it on diaper cloths. It is soothing, gentle healing—scientific protection in the charming guise of a soft, white talc.

Try it for two days. Results are quick—and amazing. Note how much smoother baby's skin—how much more restful and happy—for comfortable babies are happy babies.

Mail Coupon for Free Samples

We want all mothers to try this new way of making babies happy. So we invite them to mail the coupon for liberal trial package of B & B Baby Talc and B & B Baby Soap. free and postpaid.

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Chicago New York Toronto
Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings
and Allied Products

B & B Baby Talc
B & B Baby Soap

B & B Products

Your druggist offers you, in all Bauer & Black products, the results of 28 years of ethical service to the medical profession and the public.

What Baby Doctors Say a Mother Should Look For

*When a Healthy Baby is Cross
and Fretful*

Modern baby specialists are now pointing out to mothers that 3 in 5 healthy babies are cross and fretful because of skin irritations in one form or another.

For that reason, mothers are advised to look for one of those conditions, rather than for the more serious disorders, when baby is prone to frequent crying spells and restlessness.

The cause of these irritations and rashes has been learned, and is now successfully overcome.

Noted baby specialists and maternity hospitals are employing a new way, which is fully explained elsewhere on this page.

It places at mothers' disposal the most recent discoveries of modern science in combating prickly rash, diaper rash, urine scald and all the other skin irritations of infants and children. Results are quick and amazing. The coupon below brings liberal trial packets, free and postpaid.

B & B Baby Soap

"Tempered to the Infant's Skin"

A mother's zeal in keeping her baby sweet and clean, as every doctor knows, frequently finds expression in an unfortunate choice of soap. B & B Baby Soap is made of, edible fats. It lathers freely, dries slowly, and rinses off readily. It contains a slight percentage of zinc oxide, hence is mildly healing. Bland and soothing, it provides a safe soap for your baby.

MAIL THIS for FREE SAMPLES

BAUER & BLACK, Chicago, U. S. A.

If you live in Canada, address
Bauer & Black, Canadian Laboratories,
Toronto, Canada

Please send me a trial package of B & B Baby Talc and B & B Baby Soap—these without charge or obligation on my part

Name.....
Address.....
City and State.....



Buy

Buy Kraft Cheese.
Don't the sanitary wrapper, the absence of rind and the tempting freshness of Kraft Cheese appeal to you as being infinitely better? They do to us, too.

5 varieties: American, Swiss, Brick, Colby, and the Swiss process or Emmentaler.

5 VARIETIES IN TINS



Almost Unbelievable
 You can hardly realize the wonderful improvement to your skin and complexion your mirror will reveal to you after using Gouraud's Oriental Cream for the face.
Sand 15c. 6oz. Trial Size
PERD. T. MOPKOS & SON
 New York

Gouraud's Oriental Cream

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SLIMMERIZING Stout
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ingham
\$49
COST PAID

The dress is long and flowing, with a wide skirt and a high collar. It features a complex pattern of dark and light areas, possibly representing different fabrics or a specific design. The hat is tall and cylindrical, with a decorative band and a small feather or ornament on top. The woman's hands are on her hips, and she is looking directly at the viewer.



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CHAPTER XII.

She knew it even while she refused to face the knowledge, and as Smithers released her hand she drew a deep, long breath of relief and dropped somewhat limply into the chair opposite that which Frost was carefully arranging for his master.

She glanced at the man quickly. Deft, capable, nonobtrusive, he had a hand beneath his master's elbow and was lowering him into his seat. It struck Lee with sudden force how stiff and slow of movement Jason Smithers was; she was

Again Lee's lashes lifted, and she gave the servant a quick look from under them. His face was as expressionless as his voice, and his attention was entirely with his master. Once more Lee experienced a feeling of relief and re-

"Indee, no!" she hastened to assure him. "But I have rather a headache this morning. It—it has been a crowded month, you know—and yesterday was a rather trying day. Even you—the forceful, the energetic, the strong—were faintly—were overdone, it seems. Frost told me you were not well. I'm sorry, and I hope you weren't disturbed. I'd no idea even that you had returned."

"God bless the girl!" *Smithers* said, with more irony, and he applied his usual liberal and ample toast and butter with shaky fingers. "What sort of hours do you think I keep? I only drove into

"I don't know. I—hadn't thought. Perhaps if you don't mind—I'd like to ride this morning. The red mare is perfectly beautiful! I did not see you after our visit to the stables yesterday to thank you—I'm sure you've gone to market." Her face lit up with a sudden warmth: she leaned forward and involuntarily stretching her hand toward him. A second time Mr. Smithers laid his own upon it. He was smiling, but there was a note of seriousness in his tone.

"I'm glad to hear of you being happy, Lee—really happy! I want you to live your life as nearly as possible as if you were free—"

It would pass presently, she knew. But it frightened her while it lasted. She had not expected to feel like this; she had dreamed of a relief from the distressing events of the preceding night but changed her outlook upon the future. In spite of her fierce effort to forget him Denham Carson's face kept rising before her eyes; his last words seemed to ring in her ears.

"This isn't 'good-bye,' you know. We're going to meet again!"

(Continued on Page 16)

Buy Kraft Cheese. Don't the sanitary wrapper, the absence of rind and the tempting freshness of Kraft Cheese appeal to you as being infinitely better? They do to others.

3 varieties American, Swiss, mild by the slice, pound or loaf

3 VARIETIES IN THIS

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Loaf **CHEESE**
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Hay Fever—Rose Fever Asthma and Catarrh

Renalife Ozone Generator
(Ozone destroys the germs in the passages and soothes and heals the inflamed tissues. This scientifically approved treatment gives immediate comfort, and continued treatment should result in permanent relief.)

Renalife Violet Ray

Builds up new strength and energy—leaves you as good as new, with clear skin, glowing cheeks and properly functioning body

Send the coupon for full information to do
Please check for information wanted.

Kenallite Electric Company,
1106 Newberry Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
(In Canada, Pitt St., E. Windsor, Ont.)

Gentlemen:

Please send me full information on
motive (Dynamo generators)
(Violet Ray Generators)

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Address _____

Mannon Day
 Playing the young role in
 "The Man Who Had Everything."
 This fascinating movie star says:
 "I use Neos regularly
 and consider it a very
 valuable dental requisite."

BEAUTIFUL women of screen,
stage, and society; must keep
underarms smooth and daintily
clean. Invariably they rely upon

Neet

for hair removal

Every woman may share these charms. Simply apply this fragrance, velvety cream just as it comes. Use it wherever unashamedly hair annoys you. Leave it on a few minutes and then—just rinse the hair away!

Regular size 50c (61c in Canada); as all regular concentrations of this wash first to remove the wonderful vanilla perfume (50c sample as coin) for interval trial size.

MANNING PHARMACAL CO.
631 Olive St. St. Louis, Mo.

Keeping Your Child's Hair Beautiful



What a Mother Can Do To Keep Her Child's Hair Healthy—Fine, Soft and Silky—Bright, Fresh-Looking and Luxuriant

THE beauty of your child's hair depends upon the care you give it. Shampooing it properly is always the most important thing.

It is the shampooing which brings out the real life and lustre, natural wave and color, and makes the hair soft, fresh and luxuriant.

When your child's hair is dry, dull and heavy, lifeless, stiff and gummy, and the strands cling together, and it feels harsh and disagreeable to the touch, it is because the hair has not been shampooed properly.

When the hair has been shampooed properly, and is thoroughly clean; it will be glossy, smooth and bright, delightfully fresh-looking, soft and silky.

While children's hair must have frequent and regular washing to keep it beautiful, it cannot stand the harsh effect of ordinary soaps. The free alkali in ordinary soaps soon dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle and ruins it.

That is why discriminating mothers, everywhere, now use Mulsified coconut oil shampoo. This clear, pure and entirely greaseless product cannot possibly injure, and it does not dry the scalp or make the hair brittle, no matter how often you use it.

If you want to see how really beautiful you can make your child's hair look, just follow this simple method:

A Simple, Easy Method

FIRST, put two or three teaspoonfuls of Mulsified in a cup or glass with a little warm water. Then wet the hair and scalp with clear warm water. Pour the

Mulsified evenly over the hair and rub it thoroughly all over the scalp and throughout the entire length, down to the ends of the hair.

Two or three teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather. This should be rubbed in thoroughly and briskly with the finger tips, so as to loosen the dandruff and small particles of dust and dirt that stick to the scalp.

After rubbing in the rich, creamy Mulsified lather, rinse the hair and scalp thoroughly — always using clear, fresh, warm water.

Then use another application of Mulsified, again working up a lather and rubbing it in briskly as before.

Two waters are usually sufficient for washing the hair, but sometimes the third is necessary.

You can easily tell, for when the hair is perfectly clean, it will be soft and silky in the water, the strands will fall apart easily, each separate hair floating alone in the water, and the entire mass, even while wet, will feel loose, fluffy and light to the touch and be so clean it will fairly squeak when you pull it through your fingers.

Rinse the Hair Thoroughly

THIS is very important. After the final washing, the hair and scalp should be rinsed in at least two changes of good warm water and followed with a rinsing in cold water.

When you have rinsed the hair thoroughly, wring it as dry as you can; finish it by rubbing it with a towel, shaking it and fluffing it until it is dry. Then give it a good brushing.

After a Mulsified shampoo you will find the hair will dry quickly and evenly and have the appearance of being thicker and heavier than it is.

If you want your child to always be remembered for its beautiful, well-kept hair, make it a rule to set a certain day each week for a Mulsified coconut oil shampoo. This regular weekly shampooing will keep the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, fresh-looking and fluffy, wavy and easy to manage—and it will be noticed and admired by everyone.

You can get Mulsified at any drug store or toilet goods counter, anywhere in the world. A 4-ounce bottle should last for months.

Teach Your Boy to Shampoo His Hair Regularly

IT may be hard to get a boy to shampoo his hair regularly, but it's mighty important that he does so.

His hair and scalp should be kept perfectly clean to insure a healthy, vigorous scalp and a fine, thick, heavy head of hair.

Get your boy in the habit of shampooing his hair regularly once each week. A boy's hair being short, it will only take a few minutes' time. Put two or three teaspoonfuls of Mulsified in a cup or glass with a little warm water. Then wet the hair and scalp with clear, warm water. Pour the Mulsified over the hair and rub it in vigorously with the tips of the fingers. This will stimulate the scalp, make an abundance of rich, creamy lather and cleanse the hair thoroughly. It takes only a few seconds to rinse it all out when through.

You will be surprised how this regular weekly shampooing with Mulsified will improve the appearance of his hair, and you will be teaching your boy a habit he will appreciate in after-life, for a luxuriant head of hair is something every man feels mighty proud of.



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COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO

KOTEX



Wherever Nice Women Gather

LOW price sometimes causes people of means and refinement to hesitate in buying a new article.

Kotex is inexpensive, yet women who can afford the best were first to accept Kotex.

Kotex is sold wherever women trade—in drug, drygoods and department stores. And in several different departments in many of the latter.

No counter conversation necessary. Ask for a "box of Kotex." Girls and women active in athletics, dancing, or business, find in Kotex a safeguard that insures their poise and comfort at all times. Kotex is cool in warm weather and always easy to dispose of.

Kotex started when nurses in France made pads for their own

use from Cellucotton and gauze. The results were so satisfactory that the idea was developed into Kotex, and there is no comparison between these wonderful new pads and old-fashioned, bulky birdseye.

Traveling or at home, Kotex is almost indispensable. It solves a difficult laundry problem for nice women—rich and poor alike.

It is packed in a plain blue box free from descriptive matter, the name the only printing. The first box usually—the second box always—results in the discovery of a new comfort, a new convenience, a new economy, a new habit.

Keep Kotex always on hand—ask for them by name.

Cellucotton Products Co.
51 Chambers Street, New York

166 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago
Factories: Neenah, Wis.

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**Regular Size, 12 Sanitary Pads in Box
Hospital Size, Extra Large, 6 in Box**

Write Today for Free Sample.

If not yet familiar with the comfort and security of Kotex, write today for a free sample of either size. Sample will be mailed immediately, prepaid, in plain carton with booklet enclosed describing how the Kotex idea started, how the article is made, and what other women say about its merits.



MAIL THIS COUPON : TEAR OFF HERE

Miss Alice Wayne,
Cellucotton Products Co.,
166 W. Jackson Boulevard,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Miss Wayne:—Please mail to me, prepaid in plain carton, a sample of the ☐ Hospital size ☐ Regular size Kotex, together with the Kotex booklet.

Yours truly,

Name
Street
Town

Kotex cabinets are now being installed in women's rest-rooms everywhere—hotels, office buildings, restaurants, theatres and other places—from which may be obtained one Kotex with two safety pins, in plain wrapper, for 10 cents.

INEXPENSIVE, COMFORTABLE, HYGIENIC and SAFE — KOTEX

Dye old Dress, Skirt, Sweater or Draperies In "Diamond Dyes"

Any Woman can Dye or Tint Faded Garments or Hangings a New, Rich Color for Few Cents

This package of "Diamond Dyes" perfect home dyeing is sure, because it contains directions so simple that Diamond Dyes are guaranteed to dye any color, fade, streak, or run. Tell your shabby dress, skirt, waist, coat, stockings, sweaters, coverings, draperies, hangings, everything. They will be like new, cotton or mixed.

*Diamond Dye—no other kind—like goods.

Corns Lift Right Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

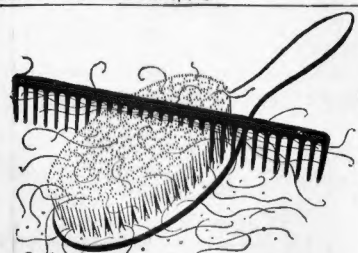
Your drugist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between toes, and calluses, without surgery or irritation.



MOTHER! Watch Baby's Bowels! Give "California Fig Syrup"

Harmless Laxative to Clean Little Bowels and Sweeten Sour, Colic Stomach—Babies Love It

Hurry, Mother! A half-ounce of genuine California Fig Syrup will make your cross, fretful baby comfortable. It cleanses the little bowels of all the wind and gases, the colic, souring food and stomach poison which is causing baby's distress. Millions of mothers depend upon this gentle laxative to keep baby's stomach and bowels clean, and thus correct diarrhoea, colic, biliousness, coated tongue, sour stomach, feverish breath and constipation. It never cramps or overacts. Contains no harmful or irritating ingredients. Babies love the taste of genuine California Fig Syrup which has a pleasant, delicious taste. It is the only laxative for infants in arms and children of all ages plainly-printed on bottle. See "California" to the druggist and accept no imitation fig syrup.



DANDRUFF—FALLING HAIR!

35-cent "Danderine" will Save Any Man or Woman's Hair—Delightful Tonic—See Hair Thicken!

Don't lose another hair! A little Danderine will save your hair, thicken and strengthen it, do it like beauty. Falling hair never stops by itself. Danderine multiplies until it forms a crusty scale, destroying the hair, roots and all, resulting in baldness. Your drugist will tell you that "Danderine" is the largest selling hair savor in the world because it corrects and tones skin, ailing hair every time. Use one bottle of Danderine, then if you find a single falling hair or a patch of baldness, you can have your money back.

A Honeymoon for Three---By Anthony Carlyle

(Continued from Page 18)

chattered gaily and unceasingly, with an animation which seemed to have increased even since her arrival. Over the prospect of her future lessons she waited expectantly, and drifted from this subject to a collection of drill descriptions of her various adventures in driving the big Rolls-Royce.

"I don't know what I should do without it!" she declared. "Butter looks after it for me, of course, but I never take him out with me now if I can help it except at night. He's so awfully Scotch, isn't he? I don't believe he's ever exceeded the speed limit in his life!"

She paused to make a hearty attack upon her sweet, then went on: "I drive perfectly now, and it's awfully handy having a car when one is perpetually having guests. Patty Clay asked me down soon after my wedding. Lee! Awfully decent of her, wasn't it? She had a new man there—an American—awfully nice chap!"

The pink deepened in her cheeks; a pair of mischievous dimples came and went.

"We've seen quite a good deal of him since. He was only at Patty's for a week-end visit and he drove back to town with mother and me."

She dimpled again and Lee looked at her for a moment searchingly. Terry caught the glance and blushed.

"I rather like him," she confessed candidly. "He's a sport and never treats me like a kid. We've had some ripping runs in the car together—Butter's hand has had heart failure it's been with us!"

Jason Smithers chuckled, blinking across at her indolently. Lee looked a little thoughtful. Terry was the least shade self-conscious, and she had never seen her so before. It startled her; made her realize how nearly across the border of womanhood the girl was.

"What sort of a boy is he?" she asked gently, and Terry frowned.

"He isn't a boy. He isn't even really young—perhaps forty, mother thinks. Maybe a bit more."

Lee chuckled a smile and a sigh. Smithers, meeting her glance, passed a rueful hand across his thick white hair. Terry proceeded volubly.

"He's fearfully attractive. I'm not interested in men as a rule, but he's different. He's remarkably handsome and I should think, rich as you are!" This to Smithers. She asked, pulling grapples from their walk and eating them childishly, stoned and all, "His name is Roydon Glash! What on earth's the matter?"

Proot, in the act of handing coffee which had been ordered at the table, caught his elbow sharply against his master's chair. There was tinkling of silver, a soft crash of one of the shell-like cups on the thick carpet, a startled murmur of apology from the man.

Lee glanced apprehensively at her husband. He had not moved, and a deep frown was his only indication of displeasure. She noticed that several friendly fingers were wagging freely upon the stem of his wine glass.

Terry, bewildered by something in his expression that was not merely annoyance at Frost's clumsiness, exclaimed: "Why? Have you heard of him? Do you know him?"

Jason Smithers brought his glance back to her face. He did not even look at the distressed girl.

"I do not know him," he returned. "But"—he lifted his glass and liberally drained his content—"yes—I have heard of him!"

CHAPTER XIV.

TERRY'S riding lessons commenced the next day and proceeded highly satisfactorily. Haines was, she discovered, a superb horseman as well as a careful and efficient instructor.

At the end of a week the padlocks were forsaken for the roads. Terry, absolutely in her element, glowed with enjoyment and enthusiasm. Haines, who was her attendant always, and who had apparently utterly forgotten the Haines incident, appeared to know even more about horses than he did about cars.

Upon reflection Terry decided that he seemed like a servant. In his riding list he might very easily have been a man of her own world; and perhaps it was this which caused her to subtly change her attitude toward him. On horseback, out in the blinding freshness of the open, it was difficult to remember that they were not equals. Terry did not try. She was perfectly content with things as they were and was enjoying herself immensely.

Three weeks later, when Christmas was almost upon her, Terry again, Teresa Dorice wrote to her step-daughter, Sherrilee, to express her wishes, trifling and characteristically only.

"I shall be all alone at Christmas, and this flat, though convenient ordinarily, is too small for any sort of entertaining. I suppose you will have a house party? If so, can you come and bring one of your people?"

She turned to her husband, who was sitting at the table, and he looked at her with a certain stiffness of his limbs, nodded. Terry beamed.

"You must come out tomorrow. This country is lovely. We went quite a distance to-day, up over the hills and past the woods. Do you know, there's the quietest little bit right in the middle of these woods! Quite a rough little place, but furnished; and it looks as though it had been lived in quite recently. Haines didn't like to go and investigate for some reason, but I made him. I can't imagine who could choose such a lonely spot—and, anyway, they must be trespassing. All that is your property, isn't it?"

She turned to Smithers. His hand shook more than ever as he set his teacup down and he looked at Lee with a little frown.

"Too much sugar, my dear—I'll have another cup! Yes, Terry, the wood is my property. The but is occasionally used at night by one or another of the gamekeepers."

He turned to Mrs. Dorice with a courteous question and Terry gave her attention once more to her tea and Glash. Later, visiting Terry in his quarters in the garage, she found Haines dressing him. He looked up eagerly.

"His almost well now," he told her. "You'll be able to have him with you in a week, I expect?"

"Good!" Terry bent to pat the terrier's head. "You're a wonder, Haines. Oh, by the way, you won't need to ride with me tomorrow. Mr. Glash rides and will be coming with me—we'll want the horses about eight. I want to show him—What is the matter, Haines? You look as if you'd swallowed a pepperpot ball!"

Her tone was aggrieved as well as startled. Haines looked as she had only seen him once before, and instinctively she drew back. "Glash!" he repeated slowly. "Not Roydon Glash?" Then, as she nodded, he said blankly: "Good God! Do you mean to say that Roydon Glash is here—staying up at the house?"

Terry reared her small head at Smithers.

"Really, Haines! And why not?"

"Why not?" Haines choked, then he drew away, taking a couple of swift strides toward the door.

with me? I have heard such a lot about Brookbridge, and, of course, I want to see your home there. Let me know quickly, as I shall have to arrange things accordingly. I hope you're not spoiling Terry?"

Lee went to reach for her hand and put the letter into her hand. He looked up at her after he had perused it, raising his brow.

"You must do exactly as you like," he told her. "I shall be delighted, of course, to welcome Mrs. Dorice, and any friends she cares to bring, and if you wish it, too. Personally, I like a household at Christmas and there is plenty of room here."

He gave the letter into her hand, holding it for a moment in a warm clasp. He sat in a deep leather armchair before the fire, his book open propped beside him, a look on his knee. It struck the girl suddenly that he looked very lonely and her eyes softened. He met their glance and smiled.

"You're quite happy?" he asked, and she made a quick movement of assent.

"I should be very ungrateful and hard to please if I were not!" she said gently. She did not try to disguise her hand and after a moment he lifted it and held it against his cheek. Then, with a sigh, he let it go.

Lee looked down at him gravely. Upon an impulse, coloring faintly, she asked:

"You are, too? I mean—I want to feel that I have not failed you in any respect—that?"

"Too happier," Smithers interrupted, and the hesitant voice was suddenly firm and very deep, "than I ever hoped I could be!"

There was a staccato in his tone that brought the color again to Lee's face, a brightening of relief to her eyes. She dwelt no further on the subject and stood up, as if to speak for a few minutes of quite ordinary things. But before she left him she laid a slender hand lightly, half-carelessly, upon his shoulder.

"What sort of a boy is he?" she asked gently, and Terry frowned.

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THIS COUPON BEFORE JULY 1st AND SAVE \$45

Free Trial

The Oliver sells itself. The coupon brings it for five days, if you agree that it is the finest, regardless of price, send us \$3. Then \$4 a month until \$35 is paid. If you do not want to own it, ship it back at our expense. We even refund the outgoing transportation charges in that case. So you do not risk one penny.

You become your own salesman. You can make every comparison. You can decide whether you wish to pay \$35 for the Oliver or \$100 for another. But quick action is necessary—the price advances to \$55 on July 1st.

Thousands of people have bought this simpler way. And that means thousands of satisfied users everywhere.

Do not confuse this offer. You get a brand

"Good God! Why not? Because he's a rotten cad—a boulder—a cur!" Because he's got one of the worst reputations of any man in the whole of the United States! Because he isn't fit to breathe the same air as decent men and women! God! And he's under Jason Smithers' thumb—talking of riding with you!"

He stopped abruptly. His face was suffused with dark, burning eyes aflame. Abruptly, before she realized it, he laid his two hands upon her shoulders, holding her in a grip of steel.

"See here," he said hoarsely, his sort of furious effort to free her and the indignation of her face, "let me see Roydon Glash within two yards of you and—and I'll break every bone in his abominable body!"

He loosened her, breathing hard. Then, stooping, he gathered up Toby and strode to the narrow stairway leading to the rooms above. Half way up he looked down at her.

"Don't forget!" he said in an odd, strained sort of way, as though he still found self-control difficult. "I mean it!"

And he was gone.

(To Be Continued Next Sunday)

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Learn to Make Delicious Cakes

One-Week Sample FREE!

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Women—Order—15 or more, you really learn Dress and Sewing and receive 15 Lessons FREE!

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One-Week Sample FREE!

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Now On! June 10th to 17th

LORRAINE WEEK! A feature week at Woolworth's! A week when more women will buy Lorraine Nets—when more women will learn that all they desire in either single or *double mesh* hair nets—size, invisibility, natural color, strength, quality—is found in Lorraine Nets every time!

Buy a supply of Lorraine Hair Nets for your summer needs *now*—at the beginning of the season. Buy them by the dozen and assure your trimness *always*. Buy them while Woolworth stores the country over are featuring these wonderful values!

Remember that only Woolworth stores with their tremendous buying power can offer hair nets of Lorraine quality at only 10c.

10¢ EACH

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Mesh
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